

Austria	..... 12.50	Lebanon	..... 12.50
Belgium	..... 12.50	Luxembourg	..... 12.50
Canada	..... 12.50	Malta	..... 12.50
France	..... 12.50	Norway	..... 12.50
Germany	..... 12.50	Portugal	..... 12.50
Great Britain	..... 12.50	Spain	..... 12.50
Greece	..... 12.50	Sweden	..... 12.50
India	..... 12.50	Switzerland	..... 12.50
Iran	..... 12.50	Turkey	..... 12.50
Italy	..... 12.50	U.S. Military	..... 12.50
Japan	..... 12.50	Yugoslavia	..... 12.50

No. 27,724

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1972

Established 1887



French shrimp boat Caprice des Temps seized yesterday in Marseilles harbor.

## 935 Pounds of Heroin Seized Aboard Trawler in Marseilles

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, March 2 (AP)—French customs agents in Marseilles today seized 935 pounds of pure heroin—described as the largest seizure ever made and valued at more than \$100 million in street sales. The drugs were found hidden in the cement ballast of a shrimp trawler.

French and U.S. drug officials were delighted with the haul, which represented half the heroin seized in both countries in the last year.

The chief Marseilles customs official, Jean Carré, said the trawler carrying the heroin had made transatlantic crossings to Miami in both 1970 and 1971 and was apparently bound for the same port when it was boarded in the Mediterranean on Tuesday.

He said the 60-ton Caprice des Temps had been under discreet surveillance since it first put into the Riviera port of Villefranche-sur-Mer six months ago.

Registered in the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, the boat had aroused suspicion as much because of its recent expensive refitting as because of its skipper, Marcel Boucan.

A 57-year-old former cigarette smuggler, Boucan claimed to have been last night when he stepped over the side of the ship at Marseilles and swam into the boat suddenly headed south toward international waters. A radioed request to inspect the trawler drew no response and the launches fired two warning shots across the trawler's bow before the Caprice des Temps stopped and could be boarded.

During the chase, the officials said, Boucan threw overboard an unidentified object and papers, which were later recovered.

Escorted to Marseilles, the trawler was searched from top to bottom to no avail. But the investigators persevered, fascinated by the Atlantic rigging on a vessel that was said to fish in the Mediterranean despite indications it had never fished at all.

The cache was discovered this morning, exhausted, on the shore, and hospitalized under guard.

Police officials were not convinced of the truth of a note he left in which he announced his decision to commit suicide and said his five-man Guadeloupean crew and his wife were innocent.

Customs officials said that they had seen two launches to follow the trawler out of the harbor at Villefranche-sur-Mer Tuesday evening and interviewed, hours later when the



Marcel Boucan, captain of the Caprice des Temps.

boat suddenly headed south toward international waters. A radioed request to inspect the trawler drew no response and the launches fired two warning shots across the trawler's bow before the Caprice des Temps stopped and could be boarded.

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### Even on Divergent Sections

## Close Bargaining Seen on U.S.-China Paper

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT)—The statements on Taiwan, Vietnam and other sensitive issues in last week's communiqué released by President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai, although presented as divergent declarations by each side, had actually been subjected to some intensive negotiation between them, an administration official said yesterday.

The Boston Globe and the Miami Herald both identified the government spokesman as Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security affairs.

This disclosure suggests that the Chinese leaders were quite far—at least further than ever before—on issues the President said they do not intend to use force in what they call the "liberation" of Taiwan. It also suggests that in urging a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question, the

United States encouraged the belief that it would do nothing to obstruct political contacts between Peking and Taipei.

An eventual peaceful settlement was described in the communiqué as a "prospect" and it is now conceded here that President Nixon had good reason and Mr. Chou's consent for using that word. It is with that prospect "in mind" that Mr. Nixon then pledged as his "ultimate objective" the withdrawal of all American forces and military installations from Taiwan.

Administration officials have refused to talk about either the tone, or the content of the 15 hours of conversation between the President and the premier. But they have offered explanations and interpretations of the public communiqué in briefings of congressional leaders and foreign diplomats and in discussions with newsmen—all of which offer at least a few hints of the talks themselves.

**Administration Effort**

The emphasis in administration pronouncements so far has been on an effort to prove that the United States yielded nothing essential on the issue of Taiwan.

But the communiqué did go further, at least rhetorically, than any previous American document in promising eventual withdrawal from Taiwan. Now that it is known that the Chinese let pass the finding of a "prospect" of peaceful settlement, it is clear that they, too, went beyond previous positions.

The Chinese leaders have always been sensitive about a direct renunciation of force in the Taiwan dispute. They regard the island as a province of China and any dispute over it as an "internal" affair. They have been quite willing—and were again last week—to reject force or the threat of force in "international" disputes but were careful to place that statement distinctly apart from any discussion of Taiwan.

But from official accounts of

## India Ends Truce Line In Kashmir

### Mrs. Gandhi Seeks A New Settlement

CALCUTTA, March 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared today that India no longer recognizes the 25-year-old international cease-fire line in disputed Kashmir.

In a 35-minute foreign policy speech at a political rally where she also attacked the Sino-American communiqué issued at the end of President Nixon's visit to Peking, the prime minister said:

"There is no longer any cease-fire line in Kashmir. We refuse to succumb to pressure from any quarter."

Mrs. Gandhi made the statement while criticizing references to Kashmir in the Sino-American communiqué.

The United States and China had called on India and Pakistan to withdraw their troops in Kashmir to their own sides of the cease-fire line.

The line, originally drawn up at the end of the first Indo-Pakistan war in 1948, gives India about three-fifths of the Himalayan state, and Pakistan the remainder.

Both countries made limited gains in different parts of Kashmir during their two-week war last December. Since then, public

statements by Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram have raised doubts whether India would again honor the boundary, which is policed by a UN observer group.

Mr. Ram himself indicated last month that India favored withdrawal of the UN group.

"What is there to observe?" he asked.

Mrs. Gandhi's latest statement was the most outspoken on the issue, which would almost certainly be a major agenda topic if India and Pakistan hold fresh peace talks.

Diplomatic observers said that Mrs. Gandhi, through her speech, had served notice that India wants the entire issue of Kashmir renegotiated.

Mrs. Gandhi also said, without identifying any countries by name, that "some foreign powers still are scheming against India and instigating Pakistan to maintain its posture of implacable hostility."

As she has done frequently during her political speeches the last month while campaigning on behalf of her Congress party for next week's state elections, Mrs. Gandhi expressed concern about the new Sino-American friendship.

She said that, in the past, U.S. leaders had said India that they wanted friendship with India but they wanted India to be a puppet state. She said that India had been hampered because India championed the cause of China and advocated peace in Vietnam.

"But these leaders have now suddenly become close friends of China and begun admiring everything Chinese," she said.



IRISH STREET—British soldier in Londonderry amid wreckage of taxicab that exploded Wednesday damaging every building in the street and injuring 43 persons.

## Heath Bars Tough Interrogations

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Edward Heath today ordered British troops to stop using tough interrogation methods on suspected Irish Republican Army guerrillas.

The decision means an end to the use of hooding, deprivation of sleep, restricted diet and forcing detainees to stand for hours spread-eagled against a wall.

Mr. Heath's announcement followed publication of a government report urging stricter control over the interrogation of suspects. The report, by a three-man panel, said the techniques investigated were not morally justifiable.

Mr. Heath told the House of Commons the government accepted the report after having reviewed the whole matter "with great care and with particular reference to any future operations."

His announcement was welcomed by Laborite opposition leader Harold Wilson, who called it "a wise decision." But Mr. Heath came under fire from Frank McCann, a Roman Catholic lawmaker representing Fermanagh and County Tyrone, in Flier.

"No welcome whatever will be forthcoming from the people whom I represent for the fact that the government has now been shamed into discontinuing barbaric practices," Mr. McCann said.

Clearly angered, Mr. Heath snapped back: "I completely repudiate what you have said. If you claim to speak for your constituents, perhaps you will prevail upon them to abandon the barbaric practice of the IRA in murdering helpless individuals sitting by their own fireside."

Today's inquiry report came from a panel headed by former Lord Chief Justice Parker. The report said the controversial interrogation methods should be used only when "vital" necessary to obtain information.

The inquiry came after an earlier government investigation, which accused interrogators of physically ill-treating IRA suspects, but absolved them of brutality and torture charges.

The dissenting member in today's report was Lord Gardiner, who was Lord Chancellor from 1964 to 1970. He said: "I do not believe that, whether in peacetime or even in war against a ruthless enemy, such procedures are morally justifiable."

## U.K. Army Must Stay In Ulster, Lynch Says

### Disagrees With Kennedy's Stand

By Bernard D. Nossiter

DUBLIN, March 2 (WP)—Premier Jack Lynch today criticized Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's call for the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland.

In an interview with The Washington Post, Mr. Lynch said that the soldiers must remain to protect both Catholics and Protestants in strife-ridden Ulster. As for the Democratic senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lynch said:

"I don't think he understands the situation as fully as we do. It requires some period of time before the soldiers can be pulled out, the premier said. For a while, he stated, the troops should remain to dampen down and reconcile feelings in the two communities."

Responsible officials here and in Britain fear that withdrawing the soldiers now would lead to an Ulster civil war, one in which the half-million Catholics would likely lose more lives than the million Protestants.

A disaster on this order would compel the Irish Republic to intervene, and the nightmare scenario could end in a war with Britain.

**Lower Profile**

The Irish premier did, however, urge Britain's 13,000 soldiers in Ulster to adopt a lower profile as a means of reducing tensions. In areas heavily populated by Catholics—he mentioned Londonderry and the Falls Road section in Belfast—the soldiers should, Mr. Lynch said, go back to their barracks and abandon patrolling.

"They are a provocation," the premier said. "Unfortunately, some of the orders they carry out have alienated the Catholic population."

This was a reference to the 4 a.m. searches the soldiers make in Catholic homes, usually kicking down the door to gain entrance and ripping up floors and walls in their search for weapons.

A withdrawal to the barracks in sensitive areas, Mr. Lynch said, "would give people an opportunity to settle down. There would be less frequent gun battles."

Quarreling with a Kennedy is not normally regarded as good politics here. In the Dail, or Irish parliament, a flag of the "Fighting 80th" Regiment, a flag donated by the late President John F. Kennedy, hangs on the ground floor, alongside a copy of the declaration of the 1916 Easter rebels against Britain. The American Embassy's ground floor is decorated with a large bust of John F. Kennedy. Brother Edward, however, is not held in anything like the same esteem.

Along with everyone else here, Mr. Lynch is waiting for the long-expected political initiative from British Prime Minister Edward Heath to provide at least an interim solution of the tangled Ulster problem. The betting now

## 2 Teen-Agers Killed in Ulster, Putting 30-Month Toll at 256

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, March 2—Two teenage boys, suspected members of the illegal Irish Republican Army's youth corps, were killed by British soldiers in a gun battle here last night, authorities reported. Their deaths brought to 256 the number of fatalities in two and a half years of Northern Irish violence, and to 50 the total dead this year.

The violence continued in Ulster today.

In Belfast, three men planted a bomb and blew up a rubber firm's offices, a machine-gunner attacked a British Army outpost and a four-story building, an optical factory, collapsed in a blast. On this British province's western border with the Irish Republic, four armed men planted a bomb which demolished a partly built customs post at Aughnacloy, County Tyrone, and a British soldier was shot in the leg when his patrol was ambushed near Clady.

On the southern border at Newry, British troops today detonated 300 pounds of gelignite found in a car left outside a service station. They had first cleared the area of people for several hundred yards around the car. The blast, called the largest ever in the province, ruined the filling station and damaged a house 250 yards away. Previously, the largest bomb to have exploded in the province was a 200-pound gelignite device which killed two British soldiers last month.

**Blasts Hurt None**

No one was hurt in today's explosions, the army said.

In other developments today:

● Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice of England, conducting an inquiry at Coleraine into Londonderry's "bloody Sunday," was told by a scientist that of the 13 civilians slain in the Bogside district that day, six had fired weapons, according to paraffin tests. The tests were inconclusive on two of the dead and negative on the five others, the government scientist, Dr. John Martin, testified.

All 13 were killed by bullets of the NATO type used by British troops, he said. The army says that its soldiers fired only on snipers, but relatives of the dead say that none of the victims was armed. The shootings on Jan. 30 followed a banned civil-rights march.

Under cross-examination by an attorney for the families of the dead, Dr. Martin agreed that lead particles found on the six could have come from British troops who handled the bodies after the melee. Or, he acknowledged, the particles could have been shed by bullets fired at the victims but "it would have been a lot of firing, and at close range."

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## Kreisky in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, March 2 (Reuters)—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived here today for talks with Luxembourg leaders on the last but one lap of a tour of Common Market countries and Britain. Italy still remains on his itinerary.

## Move Adds to Cyprus Tension

### Synod Asks Makarios to Quit Presidency

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 2 (AP)—The Holy Synod of the Cyprus Orthodox Church today demanded the resignation of Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios from his political post.

An official communiqué said that Archbishop Makarios would reply to the demand after studying it.

Observers believe that the synod's move has increased the possibility of a civil war among the half million Greek Cypriots. The synod's decision appeared to be linked to the dispute between Archbishop Makarios and the regime in Athens.

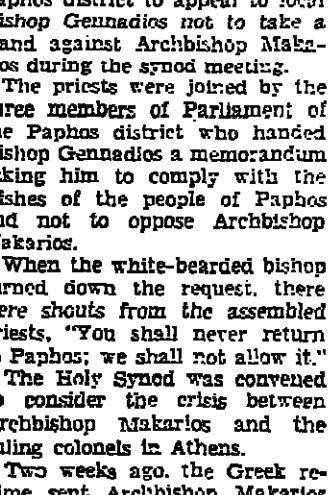
The demand for the archbishop's resignation came from all three of the island's four Greek Orthodox bishops. Archbishop Makarios is the fourth prelate on the island. Observers believe that there is bound to be a strong popular reaction in support of Archbishop Makarios.

Immediately after the synod's announcement, the powerful rightist Cyprus Farmers Union rallied to his support.

"You shall not resign," a union proclamation said. The proclamation called for a mass rally in support of the archbishop to be staged in Nicosia tomorrow.

As the three bishops convened in Nicosia, there were shouts of "traitors" and "Judas" by about 40 priests.

The priests had traveled from their remote villages in the



President Makarios

## Tel Aviv Refuses to Comment

### Syria Claims It Drove Off Israeli Planes Over Seaport

BEIRUT, March 2 (NYT)—Syria said today that its air and ground defenses foiled an attempt by Israeli planes to enter Syrian airspace over the Latakia seaport area, in the northwest of the country.

A spokesman for the Syrian military command was quoted by Damascus Radio as saying: "At 8:30 a.m. today, a formation of enemy aircraft tried to violate our airspace in the Latakia district, but was driven off by our fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns."

The communiqué indicated that no engagement took place between Syrian and Israeli jets.

[Later a spokesman for el-Fatah, the Palestinian guerrilla group, reported Israeli planes attempted at 7 p.m. to penetrate the air space over our bases in Latakia," according to United Press International.]

"[They were confronted by our anti-aircraft guns as well as Syrian groundfire, and forced to flee," the spokesman added.]

A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said there would be no comment on Syria's claim that Israeli planes were driven off while flying over the Latakia area, United Press International reported.

This was the second reported air exchange between Syria and Israel in 24 hours, and was the deepest reported penetration by Israeli aircraft over Syria in more than two years.

In January, 1970, U.S.-made F-4 Phantom II fighters of the Israeli Air Force broke the sound barrier over the capital, Damascus, and several other Syrian cities in retaliation for a similar action over Haifa, in northern Israel, by a Syrian MIG-21.

Yesterday, Syrian Soviet-made MIGs raided Israeli settlements in the occupied Golan Heights in retaliation for an Israeli air and artillery attack into Syrian territory.

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## Jupiter Craft Delayed Third Day by Wind

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., March 2 (AP)—Strong high-altitude winds last night forced a third postponement of the launch of the U.S. Pioneer-10 spacecraft to explore the planet Jupiter.

The launching was rescheduled for 3:25 p.m. today (12:25 GMT Friday).

The countdown, as it did Monday night, advanced to within five minutes of the planned liftoff time only to have data from a late weather balloon indicate the winds several thousand feet above the launch pad were not acceptable. They might have torn the rocket apart.

On Sunday night, a launch attempt was called off by a combination of high-altitude winds and a power failure.

## UN Secretary Meets With Swiss President

BERN, March 2 (Reuters)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had talks with Swiss President Nello Celio and Foreign Minister Pierre Graber yesterday about the possible entry of Switzerland into the UN.

Although not a member, Switzerland belongs to several of the UN's specialized agencies and the European headquarters of the UN is in Geneva. The government has recently appointed a high-level commission to study the possibility of Switzerland joining.



## Sir Alec Calls In Turk Envoy On Boy, 14, Jailed for Drugs

LONDON, March 2 (AP).—The Foreign Office disclosed today that the British government has intervened in the case of a 14-year-old British schoolboy, Timothy Davey, who has been sentenced to six years in Turkey on charges of conspiring to sell hashish.

Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home last night summoned Turkey's Ambassador to London, Zeki Kuneralp, and expressed the concern of the British government over the sentence.

A Foreign Office spokesman, announcing this at the daily news conference, said: "We understand that an appeal will be lodged against the sentence and our immediate concern is that the process of appeal be conducted as quickly as possible. We shall keep in close touch with the Turkish authorities here and in Ankara."

The intervention of the Foreign Office was both swift and unusual. Sir Alec had flown in from an official visit to Spain only a few hours earlier.

In his meeting with the Turk-

ish envoy, the British foreign secretary raised the question of how long the appeal process in Turkey might take. Mr. Kuneralp promised to check into the matter.

Angry Pressure  
Sir Alec's intervention coincided with angry pressure for action to relieve the boy's plight. Members of Parliament and newspapers blasted the sentence as harsh, brutal and immoral. Editorials urged mercy.

Timothy was sentenced to six years and three months in prison for selling and conspiring to sell hashish. He pleaded he had agreed to sell the drug because his family was in distress. Three other youths—not British—were given stiffer sentences in the same case.

"The time has come for the British government to do something," declared Laborite member of Parliament Tom Driberg, who described the prison term as "harsh and immoral."

He said: "It may be interfering with another country's justice, but we cannot just stand by and see this happening to a British boy."

The Times of London commented in an editorial: "When all has been said, the concept of this boy embarking on his prison sentence is odious. What is certain is that shutting him up in an adult prison is incapable of doing him good and may do him much harm."

The popular Daily Express, however, showed sympathy for Turkey.

"Feel as sorry as you wish," said columnist Donald Seaman.

"But don't blame the Turks, who know what drugs can do to whole families—never mind boys of 14—and are trying to stamp out their end of a huge, terrifying, growing menace operated by unscrupulous men and women all over the world."

"I wish them every success in their anti-drug drive. I applaud their toughness."

In Lebanon, meanwhile, Premier Saeb Salam today refused to comment on news reports that Israel had seized a new written warning on the government here threatening fresh reprisals if guerrilla activity from Lebanon did not cease.

The Israelis had reported that rockets were fired into an Israeli settlement across the border from Lebanon 24 hours after Israeli forces evacuated southeast Lebanon after the four-day punitive incursion earlier in the week.

News of the reported Israeli warning coincided with measures by the Lebanese Army to curb guerrilla activity.

The army, which has now moved into the southern border area that had been under guerrilla control, yesterday barred Palestinian reinforcements.

Guerrilla convoys from other parts of Lebanon were stopped by army checkpoints and turned back.

Informed sources said contacts are under way here between the authorities and guerrilla representatives to discuss the matter. The 13-man Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, comprising representatives from all guerrilla groups, met under its chairman, Yasser Arafat, until late last night to consider what newsmen close to the guerrillas have described as "the new situation" in Lebanon.

Observation Posts  
BEIRUT, March 2 (UPI).—Israeli forces have established new observation posts within Lebanese territory, witnesses who visited southeast Lebanon said today.

Arab newsmen said the positions—set up during Israel's recent four-day offensive—were situated on high land close to the border overlooking Habbashin village, in the southeast Antab region, formerly occupied by Palestinian guerrillas.

3 Held at Kennedy  
NEW YORK, March 2 (Reuters).—The police have arrested three persons believed to have helped smuggle at least 25 tons of marijuana through Kennedy.

Lindsay Favors United Ireland  
NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI).—Mayor John V. Lindsay said yesterday that he would march in the St. Patrick's Day parade on March 17 wearing black armbands for the 13 Irishmen killed in Londonderry by British soldiers.

"When we go up Fifth Avenue, we'll be going so proudly, but we'll be wearing the black armbands voluntarily, to salute the memory of the 13 shot down in the massacre," Mr. Lindsay said at a ceremony for parade officials.

Mayor Lindsay criticized as "infamous" the Special Powers Act enacted by the government in Northern Ireland. He said that he wanted to visit his grandmother's grave in Derry, adding, "But when I do, I want to visit a united Ireland."

Slight Mishap at Orly  
PARIS, March 2 (Reuters).—A Caravelle jet of the French national airline Air-Zinter was slightly damaged when its nose-wheel plowed into soft earth near a fog-shrouded strip at Orly airport today. No one was hurt. The fog lifted later after some disruption of schedules.

IRA Donations Disliked  
Mr. Lynch made clear his view that Irish-Americans giving money to buy guns for the IRA are doing their ancestors' homeland a deep disservice.

"Contributing money in this fashion," he said, "contributes more to disunity in Ireland than to unity because the acts of the IRA are divisive."

"The vast majority of the people in the republic disagree thoroughly with the actions of the IRA," Mr. Lynch declared. "But the vast majority aspire to what the IRA wants, a united Ireland. Therefore, there is some sympathy for the ideals of the IRA, not their methods."

Here in Dublin, IRA officials openly boast that they are receiving large sums of money from the United States.

Mr. Lynch himself thinks that the unification of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic can be achieved only slowly; that it might take as long as 20 years.

Some political observers here have questioned his sincerity on this goal, wondering if he does not want that he would lose power in a unified state.

He firmly denies any such ambivalence. "I would be prepared to get out of public life if we could achieve reunification by it," he said.

## Synod Wants Makarios to Quit Politics

### Decision by 3 Bishops Increases War Peril

(Continued from Page 1)

by Archbishop Makarios, to the UN peace force. Archbishop Makarios reportedly got the arms to defend himself against his rival, Gen. George Grivas.

Athens is also demanding that Archbishop Makarios form a government of national unity, to include forces favoring union with Greece and that he agree that the final decision on the settlement of the Cyprus problem rests with the Greek government "as the national center."

Open Pressure Seen

Observers interpret this as an open move by Athens to pressure Archbishop Makarios into accepting Greek ascendancy.

Cyprus has lived in the shadow of civil war ever since last September when Gen. Grivas secretly returned to the island from his banishment in Athens and went underground to organize armed groups, according to Archbishop Makarios.

In the last few days, the Greek government has repeatedly stated that it has a right to intervene in Cyprus under the 1960 independence treaties.

Observers believe that if the threatened showdown between Makarios and Grivas supporters materializes, the Greek regime will step in to restore order, ousting both Gen. Grivas and Archbishop Makarios in the process and opening the way for a settlement of the Cyprus problem according to its wishes.

Observers feel that today's decision by the Holy Synod to ask Archbishop Makarios to resign will further split the Greek Cypriots and inevitably increase the chances of civil war.

But it is the retrospective judgment of American officials that both sides had an overriding interest in developing a joint statement of shared principles and plans for further contacts.

Indeed, the talks seem to have confirmed the original judgment here that the Chinese leaders were reaching out for normal relations with at least one major power to offset their fears of others—notably the Soviet Union and Japan.

Mr. Nixon and his aides are saying that an open reaffirmation of the American defense commitment to Taiwan would have been unbearable for the Chinese and was thus left out of the communiqué. But the Chinese knew that the "commitment" would be reaffirmed in separate American statements. They in turn left out any denunciation of the defense treaty with Taiwan from their portion of the communiqué, although they will undoubtedly attack the subsequent U.S. commentaries.

It is not known how directly Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou discussed forces in relation to Taiwan. Previous administrations used to press Peking for a pledge of nonviolence, and Peking also resented the request for a pledge to undermine its claim to sovereignty over the island.

Mr. Nixon acknowledged in the communiqué, however, that both the Communists and Nationalist Chinese regard Taiwan as a part of China and promised not to challenge that position. The Nixon administration also declared that China will not possess the military strength needed to take Taiwan by force in the foreseeable future.

Accordingly, the discussion of Taiwan last week turned largely on principles, rather than immediate actions. The essence of the Chinese position was seen as a desire to pass beyond Taiwan. And the essence of the American position was to strike a posture that might have political repercussions on the island and thus encourage both Chinese governments to adjust to the idea of gradually bargaining for some form of association.

Pressed by U.S.  
On the issue of further contacts and exchanges between the United States and the People's Republic of China, officials here contend that they obtained more of what they had proposed—although not necessarily as much as they hoped during the preliminary discussions between Premier Chou and Mr. Kissinger.

They do not now expect any dramatic increase in trade. They think the provision for an official to travel to Peking from time to time will be used only if major diplomatic transactions arise.

The Warsaw contacts, largely restricted to limited exchange of Taiwan, will be preserved. But a new "contact point" is to be established within two or three weeks in a third country for arranging cultural, sports and other exchanges and presumably to issue visas and provide other related consular services.

That place has not yet been chosen. It will not be the United Nations, although Americans would have deemed the Chinese ambassador there—Huang Hua—



THE WAR GOES ON—South Vietnamese troops watch as air strikes hit, upper left, elements of North Vietnamese regiment northwest of Pleiku in central highlands.

Even on Divergent Sections

## Close Bargaining Seen on U.S.-China Paper

(Continued from Page 1)

discussed and revised to meet one or another objection from the opposite party.

Indeed, the phrasing of the rival positions on Taiwan is believed to have been one of the difficulties that delayed completion of the communiqué, chilled the atmosphere at the final Peking banquet on Friday and raised doubts, for a time, whether any joint statement could be issued at the end of the talks.

But it is the retrospective judgment of American officials that both sides had an overriding interest in developing a joint statement of shared principles and plans for further contacts.

Indeed, the talks seem to have confirmed the original judgment here that the Chinese leaders were reaching out for normal relations with at least one major power to offset their fears of others—notably the Soviet Union and Japan.

Mr. Nixon and his aides are saying that an open reaffirmation of the American defense commitment to Taiwan would have been unbearable for the Chinese and was thus left out of the communiqué. But the Chinese knew that the "commitment" would be reaffirmed in separate American statements. They in turn left out any denunciation of the defense treaty with Taiwan from their portion of the communiqué, although they will undoubtedly attack the subsequent U.S. commentaries.

It is not known how directly Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou discussed forces in relation to Taiwan. Previous administrations used to press Peking for a pledge of nonviolence, and Peking also resented the request for a pledge to undermine its claim to sovereignty over the island.

Mr. Nixon acknowledged in the communiqué, however, that both the Communists and Nationalist Chinese regard Taiwan as a part of China and promised not to challenge that position. The Nixon administration also declared that China will not possess the military strength needed to take Taiwan by force in the foreseeable future.

Accordingly, the discussion of Taiwan last week turned largely on principles, rather than immediate actions. The essence of the Chinese position was seen as a desire to pass beyond Taiwan. And the essence of the American position was to strike a posture that might have political repercussions on the island and thus encourage both Chinese governments to adjust to the idea of gradually bargaining for some form of association.

Pressed by U.S.  
On the issue of further contacts and exchanges between the United States and the People's Republic of China, officials here contend that they obtained more of what they had proposed—although not necessarily as much as they hoped during the preliminary discussions between Premier Chou and Mr. Kissinger.

They do not now expect any dramatic increase in trade. They think the provision for an official to travel to Peking from time to time will be used only if major diplomatic transactions arise.

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That place has not yet been chosen. It will not be the United Nations, although Americans would have deemed the Chinese ambassador there—Huang Hua—

regarded as "hostile to the Chinese people" or violating the charter. Huang Hua, chief delegate wrote in a letter to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Specifically, China opposed paying for the upkeep of the UN cemetery in Korea and the cost of amortizing bonds floated to finance the peacekeeping military operations in the Middle East and Congo.

These are the same items for which Moscow has withheld payment and, in 10 years, an accumulated deficit of \$35 million has led to a budget crisis.

Commission Is Target  
The letter from China also specified that Peking opposed paying for the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. Abolition of the seven-nation commission was advocated again last Monday by Premier Chou En-lai in the communiqué from Shanghai at the end of President Nixon's China trip.

China is assessed 4 percent of the UN's \$215-million budget for 1972, about \$7.1 million. The items for which China refuses payment total \$345,000. Since governments make their payments in a lump sum for the budget as a whole, the only way a government actually can refuse payment is by deducting the cost of items opposed when it pays its share.

Under the charter, a defaulting government can lose its vote in the General Assembly but only if it fails so far behind in payments that its arrears exceed its assessments for a two-year period. In the case of China, this would mean owing almost \$15 million.

The letter from the Chinese said that Peking intended to pay also what it owed on the 1971 budget, calculating its debt from Oct. 25 when the republic replaced the Nationalists in the UN. By implication, Peking was saying again that it was not assuming any share of the \$16-million deficit still owed by the Nationalists.

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## B-52s Batter Foe in Highlands, Reds Increase Ground Attacks

SAIGON, March 2 (AP).—U.S. B-52 bombers hammered suspected Communist troop positions and supply lines in saturation raids today in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam.

The U.S. Command said 13 waves of B-52s struck enemy posts in Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at noon today. Most hit North Vietnamese troop positions near Firebase-5 of the South Vietnamese Army, northwest of Kontum.

American and North Vietnamese troops fought a rare nighttime dogfight over northern Laos last night. The air battle, near the Plain des Jarres, ended with one MIG-21 "probably destroyed," an American pilot reported.

The U.S. Command reported that two MIG-21s, the most sophisticated plane among North Vietnam's 250 aircraft, took on two U.S. Phantom jets at 10 p.m. One Phantom launched an air-to-air missile at a MIG and reported an explosion in the target area. The dogfight was the second in which a MIG has been reported shot down within two weeks.

Enemy Air Buildup  
North Vietnam has been sending its nearly 90-strong force of MIGs into Laos since late November to defend the southwest movement of troops and supplies apparently headed for spring offensives.

From Vientiane came a report that hundreds of North Vietnamese troops had pushed Laotian units off two strategic mountain ridge positions on the edge of the Plain des Jarres. In the intense battle, the Communists attacked under a heavy mortar barrage, it was said.

The government forces had opened a major operation there to try to relieve pressure on Long Cheng, a guerrilla army base. Long Cheng, west of the plain, is supported by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The Saigon command said that in ground action 55 Red guerrillas were killed in scattered clashes while two South Vietnamese soldiers and one child died. Two American soldiers were wounded in separate battles.

The U.S. Command said enemy guerrillas made 23 attacks against allied forces in South Vietnam yesterday and today, more than double the two-week low of 10 attacks one day earlier.

U.S. Convoy Hit  
Saigon said the two soldiers and the child were killed when a South Vietnamese Army truck was hit by a B-40 rocket grenade on Highway 14 between Ben Het

and Kontum, in a 450-square-mile Communist stronghold.

The U.S. soldier was wounded when Communist troops ambushed a U.S. convoy of five trucks on Highway 20, 63 miles north of Saigon.

Fighting erupted in Cambodia yesterday, suggesting that the Communists there may be ending a two-month lull.

Seventeen Cambodians were reported killed and 20 wounded in a battle at Pong, 13 miles north of Siem Reap, the town near the Angkor Wat ruins. Reinforcements were rushed to Pong and Cambodian air strikes halted the Communist assault, the Cambodians said.

Communist casualties were believed heavy, a spokesman said. In Saigon, American servicemen were back on the streets tonight after being confined to barracks for three weeks in expectation of a Communist offensive during or after the Tet new year holiday.

The U.S. Command's alert status "Gray," which confines troops to barracks, was dropped to the normal "White" at noon today.

## Senate Report Sees Setbacks In Fighting in Laos, Cambodia

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP).—Fighting in Laos and Cambodia is increasing in intensity under "deteriorating" conditions, even if the war is winding down in South Vietnam, a U.S. Senate staff report concludes.

Present U.S. policies offer "nothing but the prospect of more of the same, at higher cost" in these two nations, while U.S. troops continue to be withdrawn from South Vietnam, the report says.

As a result, the United States is becoming heavily reliant on Thailand "as a base for continuing war" in Indochina. To try to save Laos from a Communist takeover, the United States is financing increasing numbers of Thai "irregulars" to fight in Laos, which has "circumvented" a legislative prohibition, it was stated.

While the United States "continues to encourage Thai involvement in the Indochina war," Thailand's uneasiness about U.S. overtures toward China is a source of questions in Thailand about "the wisdom of greater involvement" in the conflict.

These findings were included in the summary of the report made public yesterday by a Senate foreign relations subcommittee, headed by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo. The 94-page document, which is still classified secret, is awaiting security clearance by the Nixon administration. It is entitled "Thailand, Laos and Cambodia—January, 1972," and is based on field studies by staff investigators James G. Lowenstein and Richard M. Moore.

"It has been very difficult to bring out the truth about just what we are doing there," Sen. Symington said in discussing the report.

Mr. Kennedy was answering a question in Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on his nomination as the permanent U.S. representative on the NATO council.

He also was asked his opinion of moves to reduce the size of the U.S. troop commitments in Europe and he replied that this is a question of major importance with many ramifications.

Preliminary talks which could lead to a desirable mutual balance of force reduction are still in progress, he said, and there remains the possibility of a European security conference. It is unlikely that any reductions will be proposed by the administration at this time, he said.

No action was taken today on Mr. Kennedy's nomination but no opposition is expected.

Czech Official Returns  
PRAGUE, March 2 (Reuters).—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek arrived back in Prague today from Moscow after three days of talks on Soviet-Czechoslovak relations and international issues, Cefeka news agency reported.

Another man, Claude Vealey, has pleaded guilty in the shootings and turned state's evidence. The state charged that the killings were carried out by the Vealey and Abraham Martin, who was convicted of first-degree murder and sentenced to death last fall.

Yablonski Jury Gives Middleman Electric Chair  
WASHINGTON, Pa., March 2 (AP).—Paul E. Gilly was sentenced today to die in the electric chair after he was convicted yesterday of first-degree murder in the shooting of Unite Mine Workers insurgent Joseph A. Yablonski; his wife and daughter.

The state charged that the 38-year-old Gilly was the middleman in the Yablonski killings two years ago, arranging and then helping to carry them out.

The prosecution charged that Gilly, working under instructions and money from a mysterious man known only as "Tony," set up the killings on New Year's Day of 1970.

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## WEATHER

ALGAEVE	12	5	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	43	Rain
ANARA	8	40	Rain
ATHENS	12	50	Cloudy
BELT	10	56	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	10	50	Very cloudy
BERLIN	10	50	Very cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	8	46	Rain
Cairo	12	50	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	13	59	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Sunny
DELHI	15	58	Sunny
DUBLIN	7	45	Rain
EDINBURGH	14	49	Partly cloudy
FLORENCE	14	49	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	41	Partly cloudy
GENEVA	14	48	Sunny
HELSINKI	11	20	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	7	45	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	12	54	Very cloudy
LONDON	8	46	Partly cloudy
MADRID	14	46	Partly cloudy
MILAN	12	44	Cloudy
MONTREAL	12	10	Snow
MOSCOW	10	36	Snow
PARIS	9	41	Cloudy
PRAGUE	10	48	Partly cloudy
ROME	11	20	Overcast
ST. PETERSBURG	9	48	Cloudy
SOFIA	5	41	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	12	28	Overcast
TEL AVIV	22	72	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
VIENNA	12	54	Partly cloudy
WARSAW	8	32	Overcast
WASHINGTON	12	51	Partly cloudy
ZURICH	8	41	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

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## Mitchell Calls Nixon's Trip 'Tremendous Plus' Politically

From Wire Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, March 2.—John N. Mitchell, moving into the driver's seat as manager of President Nixon's re-election campaign, said today that the President's trip to China should be "a tremendous plus" for the administration.

### Chinese Invite Nixon Family

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—President Nixon's two daughters and sons-in-law have been invited to visit China.

The President's elder daughter, Tricia Cox, told newsmen at a White House reception last night that her parents delivered the invitation from Premier Chou En-lai when they returned from Peking Monday night.

The Chinese invited Mrs. Cox, her husband, Edward, Julie Eisenhower and her husband, David. Mrs. Nixon said that no date for the trip has been set.

## CAB Will Get Power to Veto Fares of IATA

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP).—The American Civil Liberties Board is about to be given wide powers to suspend or reject fares agreed on by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

The House of Representatives yesterday passed legislation to grant the CAB the powers. Earlier, the Senate had approved similar legislation. Although the bill differs from the measure proposed by the administration, it is considered likely that the President will sign the legislation.

The CAB has long had sweeping powers to set domestic air fares, and it has been seeking similar authority over international rates for 30 years.

In the past the agency has often complained that overseas fares have been unjustifiably high. Ironically, what spurred passage of the legislation was a rash of low-fare proposals which the two main U.S. overseas carriers—Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines—said would spell financial ruin.

In a statement, CAB chairman Secor D. Brown said that the new power "enables us to defend the public interest and our airlines against unjust, unreasonable and discriminatory rates, whether those are too high or too low."

It is not known if the new power will be used to cancel transatlantic fares scheduled to go into effect April 1. The low rates that originally drew the criticism of Pan Am and TWA have now been negotiated to higher levels by the IATA.

The CAB had argued that the agency's new power would indirectly give the U.S. airlines more influence at IATA meetings, where most scheduled international fares are established in negotiations by member airlines.

as attorney general to resume the role he held in the 1968 Nixon campaign, said at a Republican leadership conference here that the Democrats might not "have much to talk about" in the final part of the campaign.

Mr. Mitchell also predicted that the economy would disappear as a prime issue this year.

Sen. Robert Dole, chairman of the Republican National Committee, accused the Democrats of "trying to saddle President Nixon with the war in Vietnam."

In a speech to the conference of party workers, Sen. Dole said the Democratic strategy was a "charade." He urged the party workers to remind the voters of the Democratic involvement in the war and cautioned Democratic presidential hopefuls against proposing alternate plans to end the war.

The enemy can deal "only with the President," he said. "Alternative plans for a solution to the Vietnamese war delay the peace and actually prolong the war."

Meanwhile, amid speculation that his campaign in New Hampshire was bogging down, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, has decided to remain in the state until Tuesday's presidential primary—first in the nation.

Sen. Muskie also said last night he would not attempt to respond further to personal attacks on him by publisher William Loeb in the Manchester Union Leader, the state's largest newspaper.

In an emotional news conference Saturday in front of the paper's office, Sen. Muskie said Mr. Loeb had lied about him and his wife and called the publisher a "ruthless coward." The Washington Post's chief political writer, David Broder, later reported that Sen. Muskie was in trouble in New Hampshire, partly because he was not campaigning as hard as his opponents and partly because voters saw him "as a man who is wrong on some issues and vague on a good many more."

In other developments:

- Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D., Minn., told busing-conscious Florida legislators in Tallahassee that "the needs of America go far beyond school busing." The senator, a candidate in the state's March 14 presidential primary, said: "Quality education is the issue—not busing. A dual school system based upon segregated education is not quality education."

- Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, Calif., who is campaigning in New Hampshire for the Republican presidential nomination, made public the list of his financial contributors—about 9,000 people who have donated about \$475,000 for his challenge to President Nixon.

Rep. McCloskey's biggest contributor by far was the California Industrialists' Norton Simon. He and his wife were listed as having given \$107,000—almost a fourth of the congressman's total contributions.

### German Ships Resume

HAMBURG, March 2 (Reuters).—West German seamen last night ended a 36-hour strike, which, according to the union involved, affected only 17 ships. The stoppage was called to back demands for 10 percent wage increases. Shipowners have offered a maximum increase of 4.5 percent.



OOPS!—President Nixon almost plunging into the water instead of into a round of handshaking on arrival at Key Biscayne, Fla., helicopter pad Wednesday. Board underfoot gave way, but the President managed to recover his balance and avoid a splash with help from a greeter on houseboat. His daughter, Julie, is at right.

### Gallup Poll

## 83% of Republican Voters Favor Nixon's Renomination

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., March 2.—President Nixon has a firm hold on the nation's rank-and-file Republican vote, as determined by the latest nationwide survey.

Mr. Nixon wins the support of 83 percent of Republicans across the nation for the nomination, compared to 6 percent for Rep. Paul N. McCloskey of California on the "left," and about the same proportion, 5 percent, for Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio on the "right."

Rep. McCloskey and Rep. Ashbrook are both challenging President Nixon in the coming primaries in New Hampshire and Florida, with Rep. McCloskey seeking to rally the young opposed to the Vietnam war. Campaigning heavily in the New Hampshire primary election, Rep. McCloskey has said that if he achieves a vote better than 20 percent he will enter other state primaries.

Rep. Ashbrook's challenge primarily reflects conservative displeasure in four major areas: President Nixon's deficit spending policies, welfare reform proposals, defense spending cuts and overtures to mainland China.

Rep. Ashbrook has said that his chief goal is to create pressure from the right to discourage Mr. Nixon from departing from more conservative policies.

The Nixon command is working to insure that the vote for Rep. McCloskey and Rep. Ashbrook is not embarrassingly high in the New Hampshire and Florida primaries. The President's political standing could suffer from the adverse psychological impact of a large vote for either challenger.

To determine the relative strength of the three men in the party ranks, 382 Republicans were interviewed in person out of a total sample of 1,502 persons in a nationwide survey conducted Feb. 4-7. This question was asked:

Which one of these three men would you like to see nominated as the Republican candidate for President—Richard Nixon, Representative Paul N. McCloskey Jr. from California, or Representative John Ashbrook from Ohio?

The table below shows that President Nixon wins the support of more than eight Republicans in ten across the nation:

Republicans Nationwide Prefer:

Nixon	83%
McCloskey	6%
Ashbrook	5%
Undecided	6%

100%

The findings reported here reflect the views of Republicans nationwide. Both Rep. McCloskey and Rep. Ashbrook may, of course, score higher in New

Hampshire because their campaign efforts are concentrated there.

The hopes of Mr. McCloskey of making inroads in the Republican vote in the primaries rest to a considerable degree on young people, including college students.

According to a recent Gallup survey, Mr. McCloskey leads Mr. Nixon for the nomination among college students, winning support from 46 percent, compared to 34 percent for Mr. Nixon. Among registered voters in the college population, his margin is still greater, 49 to 31 percent.

## Senate Votes \$3.2-Billion Aid-Fund Bill

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—The Senate completed action today on a \$3.2-billion foreign aid appropriation bill, winding up a four-month congressional battle. The roll call vote was 45-38.

The money bill, providing funds for the 12 months ending June 30, now goes to the White House.

During the congressional impasse, which began Oct. 29 when the Senate insisted upon a split of military and economic aid, foreign aid programs were continued under temporary funding resolutions.

The bill appropriates \$2.63 billion for foreign aid itself, and the balance for related programs including the Peace Corps and international development banks.

Included in foreign aid is \$1.45 billion for military assistance and \$1.17 billion for economic aid.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, expressed personal dissatisfaction with compromises reached in conference with the House of Representatives.

He said the final bill "perpetuates the continuation of an eroded and outdated program of bilateral development loans" instead of redirecting such assistance through multination international banks.

Sen. Proxmire said the \$72 million allowance for the Peace Corps, \$5.2 million less than originally voted by the Senate, would require the immediate return of 2,000 volunteers, about a fourth of those now serving overseas.

Sen. Hiram L. Fong, R., Hawaii, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., expressed hope that President Nixon would respond to a joint request to use emergency funds to prevent the Peace Corps cut-back pending congressional action on a possible supplemental money bill.

Such an arrangement would not bind Swiss law enforcement officials, who have said publicly that they will accept no deal and that Mrs. Irving cannot escape prosecution unless her alleged offenses are punished to their satisfaction in a foreign court.

The continuing contacts with the Swiss have led to speculation that their position is not without flexibility. Mrs. Irving, a naturalized Swiss, has been identified by her husband as the woman who used the name Helga R. Hughes to deposit the checks meant for Mr. Hughes and who used the signature "H.R. Hughes" in later withdrawing the money.

Pending a hearing next Wednesday on the Swiss request for her extradition, Mrs. Irving is free under a \$250,000 personal recognizance bond.

A federal grand jury here has been investigating the possibility

## 'Plot' Letters Read at Trial Of Berrigan

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 2 (WP).—The Rev. Philip Berrigan, in a letter allegedly sent from Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary in June, 1969, advised that a project to bomb tunnels in Washington, D.C., "should have priority for the winter of '70-71."

Urging activists to enlarge their area of action in the East and Midwest, the letter adds, "... the district is still the illusive golden fleece."

Father Berrigan and six others are on trial here for conspiracy to bomb the heating system under federal buildings in Washington, to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and to raid federal offices.

"Since resources appear to be available for the subterranean project in the district, this should have been read in the winter of '70-71," said the letter, read in court yesterday by chief prosecutor William S. Lynch.

The reading came during testimony of FBI informant Boyd P. Douglas Jr., the ex-convict and chief government witness. He has testified that he smuggled out a four-month congressional battle. The roll call vote was 45-38.

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## FTC Powers Are Widened By High Court

### Panel Limits States On Anti-Trust Suits

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP).—A unanimous Supreme Court held yesterday that the Federal Trade Commission has broad powers to protect consumers above and beyond its authority to enforce anti-trust laws.

The justices handed the FTC the generous interpretation that the recently rejuvenated agency has been seeking in its program of combating business practices considered unfair to the consumer, as well as those deemed unfair to competing businessmen.

But in a separate 5-to-2 decision labeled "miserly" by one of the dissenters, the court drastically cut down the power of states to bring anti-trust suits on behalf of their citizens. It also narrowed the grounds on which citizens can base private anti-trust suits against manufacturers.

The FTC decision was consistent with many years of Supreme Court rulings giving the commission wide leeway. But the split decision in favor of the Standard Oil Co. of California in a price-fixing suit by Hawaii broke a long chain of high court victories by plaintiffs suing large corporations.

### FTC Aides Pleased

FTC officials were elated not only by the court's decision but by the expansive language of the opinion by Justice Byron R. White.

Justice White said that the FTC "does not arrogate excessive power to itself if, in measuring a practice against the elusive, but congressionally mandated standard of fairness, it... considers public values beyond simply those enshrined in the letter or encompassed in the spirit of the anti-trust laws."

### Other Probes Cleared

The decision appeared to give the green light to FTC investigations of high-pressure, door-to-door salesmen, unsolicited credit cards and other credit abuses, which might not fall clearly within traditional FTC jurisdiction.

In the Hawaii case, Justice William J. Brennan Jr. and William O. Douglas dissented as the court, in an opinion by Justice Thurgood Marshall, held that a state may not sue for triple damages for anti-trust violations which caused injury to its "general economy" in the role of guardian for its citizens.

Federal anti-trust laws encourage such suits for injury to "business or property," which the court interpreted to mean "commercial interests."

Thus the states may still collect millions in damages for overpriced electrical equipment as they did during the 1960s. But apparently they will not win damages in dozens of smog complaints against the automobile industry.

## Kleindienst Denies Favoring ITT for \$400,000 Gift to GOP

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Reuters).—Acting Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, a former top Justice Department official today staunchly denied that politics played any part in the settlement of an anti-trust action against International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Mr. Kleindienst appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee to reject reports by newspaper columnist Jack Anderson that he might have been involved in a \$400,000 contribution which, Mr. Anderson said, was pledged by ITT to help defray the cost of the Republican convention next August.

Mr. Kleindienst conceded that he had met a representative of ITT on several occasions. But he said that he listened only to arguments that action to prevent ITT from taking over another company would have a serious economic effect on it and on the U.S. economy.

Richard McLaren, a federal judge in Chicago and former head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, told the committee that his recommendation to reach a settlement with ITT without pressing anti-trust charges against it was reached on a completely nonpolitical basis.

The committee, which last week approved Mr. Kleindienst's nomination to succeed John Mitchell as attorney general, arranged today's hearing after Mr. Kleindienst requested an opportunity to deny the allegations made against him.

With the full Senate yet to act on the nomination, Mr. Kleindienst told the committee: "I would not want confirmation to take place with a cloud over my head, nor would I want the Senate to act if there were any substantial doubt in the minds of any member that I engaged in any improper conduct."

Both Mr. Kleindienst and Judge McLaren expressed astonishment over a memorandum, which Mr. Anderson said was written by Mrs. Dita Beard, a Washington

lobbyist for ITT, who told her superiors that Mr. Mitchell agreed last May to settle the case.

Mr. Mitchell earlier this week denied that he had been involved, saying he had dissociated himself from the case because of links that his former New York law firm had with ITT.

Asked if Mr. Mitchell had been involved, Mr. Kleindienst said: "Categorically, no." Judge McLaren responded: "Absolutely not."

Judge McLaren added: "Her [Mrs. Beard's] memorandum is absolutely incredible."

Mr. Kleindienst acknowledged that he had permitted Felix Rohatyn, a New York investment banker and a director of ITT, to call on him on several occasions. Mr. Rohatyn argued that the failure of ITT to carry through with its proposed acquisition of the Hartford Insurance Co. would be a devastating economic blow to ITT and, because of the corporation's overseas activities, would harm the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

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## Obituaries

## Vladimir Golschmann, Orchestra Conductor

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP).—Vladimir Golschmann, 78, the French-born conductor who led the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra from 1931 to 1957 to become the dean of American symphony conductors of his time, died here yesterday.

Mr. Golschmann was born in Paris of Russian parents, and studied music there, first planning to be a pianist but later turning to the violin, which he played in three of France's major orchestras.

He then became associated with a small orchestra group which included Jose Iturbi and Jacques Thibaud, and stepped to the podium when the conductor of the group was unable to appear.

In 1918, Mr. Golschmann organized the Concerts Golschmann with backing from a wealthy patron, and began programs that included classical works and the music of new composers side by side, a practice he frequently followed throughout his career.

In 1924, Walter Damrosch invited Mr. Golschmann to appear as a guest conductor with the

New York Symphony Orchestra, and he came back to conduct that orchestra again the following year.

At the end of the 1930-31 season, the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, which had been without a permanent conductor for several years, invited Mr. Golschmann to be a guest conductor.

His appearance led to an association that continued for more than a quarter of a century and by the early 1950s Mr. Golschmann had become the dean of conductors of major American orchestras.

In 1957, Mr. Golschmann resigned as conductor of the St. Louis orchestra, but continued a busy schedule of guest conducting in the United States, Latin America and Europe.

Moshe Sneh

TEL AVIV, March 2 (NYT).—Moshe Sneh, 63, a leader of the Israeli Communist party, died yesterday in Jerusalem.

Mr. Sneh's colorful career before he turned Communist in 1954 included a stint as commander-in-chief of the Hagana, the illegal military arm of the shadow Jewish government during the British rule in Palestine. In that capacity, he was number one on the British police wanted list and he eluded a countrywide dragnet to escape to France.

Mr. Sneh, whose original name was Kleinbaum, was born in Radoszyn, Poland. In 1939, he was a captain in the Polish Army, and the following year, after the fall of Poland in World War II, he reached Palestine.

Mr. Sneh was elected to the executive of the World Zionist Organization in Jerusalem in 1945 as a representative of the left-of-center General Zionist Confederation and was entrusted with the security portfolio.

He thus led the Jewish establishment's covert resistance to

British policies in Palestine, such as restrictions on Jewish immigration. The resistance included running boatloads of illegal immigrants ashore and occasionally led to armed clashes with British forces.

After Israel's independence in 1948, Mr. Sneh left the General Zionist Confederation and joined the pro-Soviet Mapam party and won election to the Knesset. In 1954, Mapam broke with the Kremlin after nine doctors were arrested in Moscow and charged with a Jewish conspiracy to kill Soviet leaders by medical means. Mr. Sneh led a group that remained loyal to the Kremlin, defecting from Mapam and joining the anti-Zionist Israeli Communists.

Victor Babin

CLEVELAND, March 2 (NYT).—Victor Babin, 63, pianist and director since 1961 of the Cleveland Institute of Music, died yesterday.

Mr. Babin was best known to the public as a member of the two-piano Vronsky and Babin team with his wife, the former Vitya Vronsky. They had met in Berlin when both were studying under Arthur Schnabel at the Hochschule für Musik and were married in 1933. After touring in Europe, they made their American debut here in 1937.

Mr. Babin, a native of Moscow, studied at the state conservatory in Riga before going on to Berlin in 1928.

In addition to his two-piano concerts, Mr. Babin was known as a member of the Festival Quartet, with Seymour Goldstein, William Primrose and Nikolai Graudon. He also toured and recorded with Mr. Goldstein, and had appeared as a soloist with most major symphony orchestras.

The Festival Quartet had originated at the Aspen, Colo., festival where Mr. Babin first appeared when it started in 1949. He later



DAVID WINS AGAIN—The Border Star (top) was dwarfed by the Delta Queen, but the spunky stern-wheeler beat the bigger boat in a race on the Arkansas River at Little Rock. Thousands saw the finish.

## Moroccans Approve New Constitution

## 92.9% Vote Despite Call for Abstention

RABAT, March 2 (AP).—King Hassan II of Morocco received a vote of confidence as his new constitution was approved today in a national referendum that the opposition denounced as "the great national joke."

The king's constitution, the third he has offered Morocco in 10 years, was approved by 92.9 percent of the voters. Hassan had described the new constitution as the start of a process in which he would assume an arbiter's role, leaving government increasingly to elected officials.

According to official final figures from the Interior Ministry, there were 4,354,869 yes votes against 55,785 nos or 1.25 percent of the total.

The ministry reported that 92.9 percent of the 4.8 million registered voters went to the polls. The opposition parties had called on the population to abstain from voting.

## Vocal Opposition

Morocco's vocal and, by African standards, vigorous opposition decided the referendum in its initial count.

"A ridiculous day," wrote the leftist Maghreb Informations, "but one that will have after-effects because you cannot repeat every few years the same masquerade without leaving indelible marks on people."

The opposition parties did not propose to vote down the constitution because they want to participate in legislative elections that are supposed to be held three months from now.

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## Malfatti Resigns EEC Post To Resume Politics in Italy

By David Hawthorn

BRUSSELS, March 2 (UPI)—Franco Maria Malfatti has resigned as president of the Common Market Executive Commission to take part in Italy's forthcoming elections.

It is the first time a commission president has resigned. "I sense this deeply," he said today, but he added that he had always intended to resume an active political life in his own country.

The premature elections in Italy May 7 had forced him to take the decision, after "having weighed up all implications," he said.

There was not much surprise at the resignation within the commission, though some of his colleagues felt that it would have been better if he had continued his two-year mandate until July, when it would have expired in the normal way.

Mr. Malfatti, 44, a Christian

Democrat, was the Italian minister of posts and telecommunications before coming to Brussels. He has not been a dynamic figure here. Even during the enlargement negotiations with Britain and the three other applicant countries last year, he remained discreet and shadowy to all but his closest colleagues.

### Final Decision

It is clear they urged him during the last few days to take a final decision about his future. Whether successful in the elections or not, he had failed and tried to come back to the presidency, which would have been held open to him; it felt this would have reduced the status of his position.

It would have been an embarrassment because the eight other members of the commission are trying energetically to prove that the commission should participate actively in all the preparations for the autumn summit of European leaders. So far they have had only limited success.

In these circumstances, Mr. Malfatti has had no alternative but to take his chances in the Italian elections or abandon those ambitions altogether.

The presidency of the commission will be held until July by the German vice-president, Wilfried Hagerup. Afterward, it will be a matter for Common Market member governments to agree on the new president.

For the moment, there are no obvious candidates, but it is expected that the administrations of the four applicant countries will be consulted about their preferences.

Mr. Malfatti will cease to work at the commission in 20 days so

## Heath Assails Labor Tactics Over EEC Bill

LONDON, March 2 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath today hit out at attempts by Labor party anti-market forces to block parliamentary progress on government legislation to take Britain into the European community.

He told questioners in the House of Commons that those who had shouted most for the protection of the rights of Parliament were the first to abuse those rights and obstruct the will of the majority.

Mr. Heath's reference to procedural wrangling during the past two days in Parliament was made amid mounting protests from the opposition.

Labor party tactics of prolonging questioning on the way 80 opposition amendments had been ruled out of order resulted in an overnight session last night before detailed consideration of the European Communities Bill could start.

The House adjourned its 17-hour session shortly after the first amendment of the bill was moved and considered briefly.

The government hopes the bill will become law later this year so that Britain can become a full member Jan. 1, 1973, as scheduled.

## Mujib Signs Aid Accords With Russia

MOSCOW, March 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh signed an agreement with Kremlin leaders today for \$44.8 million in Soviet aid to the new nation, Bangladesh sources said tonight.

They said that the funds had been part of Soviet economic and technical assistance agreements made over recent years with Pakistan.

Since the period leading up to the independence war in which the Soviet Union aided with India and Bangladesh, the aid funds for Pakistan have been unofficially frozen, the sources said.

The funds are for projects such as a thermal power plant, an electrical manufacturing plant, oil and gas exploration and to supply radio equipment to Radio Bangladesh.

The signing of the agreement was the first concrete result of Sheikh Mujib's two days of talks with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Soviet economic experts.

The Bangladesh sources said that another agreement has been drafted for technical, industrial and other kinds of assistance urgently needed by the war-torn nation. They described the amount of Soviet assistance under this agreement as "substantial" but gave no figures.

The second agreement is to be signed before Sheikh Mujib ends his visit to the Soviet Union. He is also seeking large-scale Soviet economic aid and the Russians, apparently have been willing to cooperate.

Sheikh Mujib will have more meetings with Soviet leaders tomorrow, but the main part of his talks has been completed, sources said.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, later announced the signing of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in construction of industrial and other projects and an agreement on urgent assistance to the Bangladesh people "to restore vitally important branches of the economy."

Tass gave no details of the agreements.

## Madrid Riot Police, Students Continue in Violent Clashes

MADRID, March 2 (UPI)—Several students were injured today when riot police—some of them carrying submachine guns—broke up a student meeting for the second straight day at Madrid University.

The incident, coupled with the arrest of 30 students at the Madrid campus yesterday and widespread student strikes, marked the resumption of campus violence after a month-long lull. In January, Spanish campuses had been rocked by the worst student rioting in three years.

The new unrest was triggered by strike calls issued by alleged leftist student organizations

against a new Spanish educational law. Earlier this week, police were given permission to search the Madrid University campus and reported they discovered vast amounts of "subversive" literature.

Class attendance at Madrid's central campus, which houses most schools of the university as well as sections of the Polytechnic, was reported at less than half following the strike call. Two schools—medicine and philosophy and letters—were deserted.

Newsman watched police clearing out the building of the school of civil engineering where 300 students were holding a meeting.

Four jeeps and two trucks of police drove up along with riot police armed with submachine guns, pistols and batons. They charged inside and soon bloodied students came out, to be picked up by other students passing by in cars.

Police charged in wildly and clubbed anyone in sight, including university secretaries, one student said.

It was not immediately known how many students were arrested today, if any. Police issue no information, and newsmen covering the campus have repeatedly been harassed.

## Swiss Acquit 17 In '65 Avalanche

VISP, Switzerland, March 2 (Reuters).—A court here today acquitted 17 Swiss engineers and officials of responsibility in an avalanche accident that killed 88 workers on a dam six years ago.

The victims were working on the giant Mattmark Dam south of here on Aug. 30, 1965, when part of the Allalin glacier broke off and buried them in less than a minute.

The prosecution argued that the engineers and officials were guilty of gross negligence in placing workers' dormitories and canteens directly under the tongue of the glacier.



Franco Maria Malfatti

he can launch his electoral campaign.

In his resignation announcement today he said: "I took this decision with the determination to continue, in the framework of Italian political life, working toward creating a united Europe for which we must all strive more than ever before."

He said he would do so on the basis of these deepest convictions and the experience he has gained in Brussels.

## Rhodesian Panel Backs Detention of Todds

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 2 (Reuters).—A Rhodesian review tribunal has recommended to the government that former Prime Minister Garfield Todd and his 28-year-old daughter Judith should continue to be detained.

A ministry statement said that the tribunal—set up by the Rhodesian government to investigate the detention of the Todds and two African nationalists, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Chinamano—had completed a three-day sitting yesterday.

It also recommended the continued detention of the Chinamanos.

The ministry statement said that two of the detainees had appeared in person before the tribunal, while the other two declined to do so.

It is believed that the Chinamanos went before the tribunal. The statement said that the reports submitted by the tribunal indicated its members were unanimous in their recommendations and were satisfied "that continued detention of all four detainees was necessary in the interests of public safety and public order."

The Todds were detained by

### Threat to Security Seen

Rhodesian police on Jan. 18 and 19 days ago were moved from their separate jails to the family ranch near Shabani where they are now restricted.

The Chinamanos were arrested the day after the Todds and, like them, have been linked by the government with black violence last month sparked by opposition to the Anglo-Rhodesian proposals for settling the country's independence dispute with Britain.

They were moved to an undisclosed place when the Todds were allowed to return to their ranch.

The tribunal—which met in secret—made its report to Law and Order Minister Desmond Lardner-Burke but the statement today said that it contained security information that neither the tribunal nor the minister considered could be disclosed to the public.

The government can override the tribunal's findings. Demanding that they be formally charged and brought to trial, the Todds had declared that they would boycott the tribunal.

Last weekend, Mrs. Grace Todd, wife of the former prime minister, said in a statement: "At this tribunal, only the gov-

ernment's case can be heard. Neither Judy nor my husband have been interrogated or questioned in all the time they have been held, so only the government's case will be presented based on rumor and conjecture."

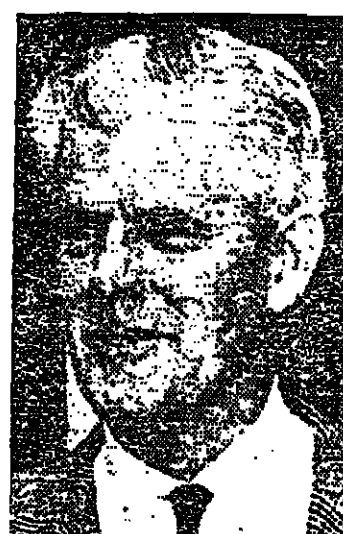
In a telephone interview this afternoon, Mrs. Todd said that the family had not been told of the review tribunal outcome. When the official statement was read to her over the telephone, she said, "It is no more than I expected."

She said that her husband and daughter would welcome being charged and tried in open court where the normal rules of evidence and cross-examination of witnesses applied. She confirmed that neither had appeared before the review tribunal.

Mrs. Todd said that her husband, 63, was looking very much better. On his return from prison, he had been far from well and had lost 12 pounds. Her daughter was fine, she added.

Smith Bars Delegation

LONDON, March 2 (AP).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has barred a visit to his country by an all-party delega-



Garfield Todd

tion from the British Parliament despite prodding by the Conservative government. Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home announced today.

Sir Alec told the House of Commons that Mr. Smith "gives as his reason not only the strongly expressed opposition to the settlement of certain members of the proposed delegation but also their alleged support for movements in Africa which make use of terrorist methods."

## Michael X Flown To Trinidad for Murder Charge

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 2 (AP).—Black power leader Abdul Malik, 33, was flown today to face murder charges.

Malik, also known as Michael X, was arrested early yesterday in Guyana. Police said he was the daughter of a former member of the British Parliament and Joe Skerrett, 25, a barber.

Malik and five other persons including a North American still at large, have been charged with the killings of Gale Benson, 27, the daughter of a former member of the British Parliament and Joe Skerrett, 25, a barber.

Both victims were described by police as being frequent visitors to Malik's \$45,000 home in suburban Christian Gardens.

Malik has been using the rambling bungalow as a commune since his arrival here from London early last year.

He said he was going to organize the country's black power groups into one cohesive movement that would make him the next prime minister, police said.

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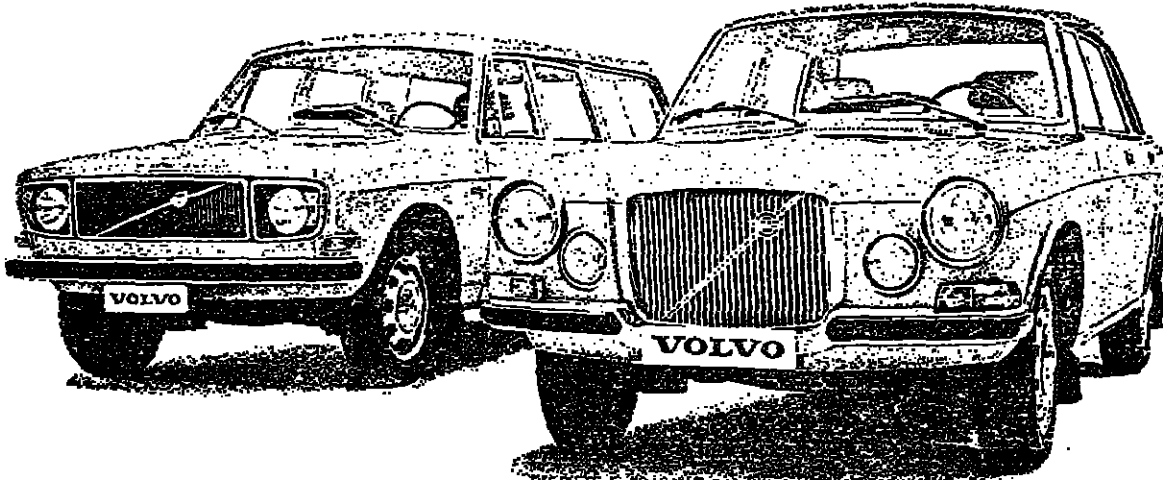
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## The Back of the Bus

President Nixon, by his journey to Peking, has very largely preempted the most strategic position on foreign policy for the coming campaign. Conservatives are grumbling, but they have few alternatives. On the liberal side, Vietnam will continue to be an issue, but it has been muted. Ulster and Bangladesh have, at most, limited appeal—and that has been largely appropriated by Sen. Kennedy, who is not a candidate this year. Israel is, for the moment, not particularly controversial. It is true that foreign affairs are not controlled, except in the purely administrative sense, by the White House, and some explosion abroad could bring foreign policy back into play for the campaign. But at the moment, the electoral struggle of 1972 seems destined to be fought on domestic questions.

Of these the economy is probably the most important, since so many troubles at home clamor for funds, and the economy alone can provide them. But while unemployment and the cost of living, at the rates prevailing when the American voters go to the polls, are likely to dictate the marking on many ballots, the greatest present furor is over the homey bus. Not dramatic in itself, the bus has become the symbol of much—of educational needs, of racial antagonisms, of ethnocentric aspirations, of urban sprawl and neighborhood control.

There is a certain poetic justice in this. The movement for civil rights, which began as a black movement in the South and has been taken up by all manner of minority groups, in the United States and abroad, had its most vital early manifestation in the struggle by the blacks of Montgomery, Ala., to have equal access to public buses, without being confined to the back seats. This issue has now merged, in an altered form,

with the earlier rulings of the Supreme Court that school segregation is unconstitutional, to make up the most publicized question before the American voter—and the candidates seeking his vote.

Busing to "centralized" schools (that is, schools offering a wider range of courses, teachers and equipment than the neighborhood school could furnish) has been commonplace for years. The use of public transportation or special school buses to take students to high schools is of even older acceptance. The main question now is whether it is wise, or even legitimate, to take children away from their immediate environment for the purpose of achieving racial balance. Since school districts, like political subdivisions, are largely arbitrary, this problem calls into question those limits as well as the physical distance between home and school. It is thus a highly complex, as well as highly emotional, subject.

Movements in Congress to ban federal aid for the busing of children have narrowly failed. The matter of whether such a ban should be written into the Constitution is still alive. And candidates for the presidency are being forced into stands that often have little to do with either genuine integration or the quality of schooling. Gov. Wallace, of course, is the candidate who has made opposition to busing and all that implies as his primary platform. A majority of candidates in the central area of politics agree that busing is not the best or the only answer. Relatively few—and it is notable that Mrs. Shirley Chisholm, the only black avowed candidate, is not among them—are unequivocally in favor of busing for balance. The debate is hot, and will probably grow hotter. But it is evident that most candidates are crowding into the back of the bus. They eschew the driver's seat on that issue.

## Memories of Smoot-Hawley

With the strong support of the AFL-CIO, Sen. Vance Hartke, Democratic presidential candidate from Indiana, and Rep. James A. Burke, Democrat of Massachusetts, have introduced a bill supposed to protect the jobs of American workers by curbing foreign imports and imposing heavy penalties on foreign investment by American firms. But the bill, if passed, would be a disaster to the American economy, to labor and the consumer alike.

The proposal would establish import quotas on virtually every category of goods produced abroad; in 1972, each category would be limited to the average annual quantity imported into this country during the years 1965-69. This could mean an overall slash of as much as 40 percent in American imports. Proponents of the bill neglect to point out that this would almost certainly bring a concomitant slash in American exports, as foreign governments retaliated.

Indeed, since the legislation seems certain to trigger a trade war if through dreadful mischance it should be adopted, there is no way of knowing what the ultimate blow to American exports—and jobs—would be. When the last comparable piece of protectionist legislation, the Smoot-Hawley Act, was passed in 1930, the drop in U.S. exports was calamitous as trade barriers mounted abroad. It is impossible to separate the damage to American exports caused by retaliatory trade barriers from that caused by the spread of the world depression in the 1930s; but it is clear that Smoot-Hawley, far from saving jobs in industry or agriculture, worsened the unemployment problem both abroad and here at home.

The Hartke-Burke bill proposes to stop the "export of American jobs" by providing powerful disincentives to foreign investment. It would repeal the tax credit now granted to corporations for taxes they pay abroad and would thus impose double taxation on foreign earnings. This and other penalties in the bill would force many American com-

panies to cede foreign markets to other nations—or convert themselves into foreign corporations.

Hartke-Burke is reminiscent of mercantilist legislation of the 18th century in trying to prevent Americans from licensing the use of technology abroad; under it, companies licensing prohibited technologies overseas could lose their domestic patent protection. This would be an open invitation to bootlegging, pirating or espionage—as were such laws in the early industrial revolution.

The bill's effort to hamstring multinational corporations is founded on no evidence that American investment and operations abroad are hurting U.S. employment or income. A survey of 74 American multinational corporations by the Emergency Committee for American Trade finds, on the contrary, that from 1960 to 1970 those companies increased their domestic payrolls from 2.4 million to 3.3 million. At the same time they tripled their exports from the United States from \$13 billion to \$12.2 billion and increased the net balance-of-payments inflow—including dividends, repatriated earnings, interest, royalties and fees—from \$500 million to \$2.4 billion.

The Hartke-Burke bill would be inflationary, since it would not only bar low-cost imports but would reduce or eliminate competition and weaken incentives for increasing productivity and innovation.

The odds appear to be against Hartke-Burke passing, at least in its present form—but if unemployment continues high and foreign competition remains strong—as the latest trade figures suggest—there is a good chance that some of the bill's principal clauses will be attached to other pieces of popular legislation and may be enacted.

Friends of liberal trade face a tough congressional session in this election year. Their greatest help would come from a stronger domestic recovery—and a more direct and vigorous administration attack on the unemployment problem.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Return From Peking

On the moment of his return to Washington, Richard Nixon wanted to set the record straight. He strongly asserted he did not conclude any secret agreement in Peking and repeated that he achieved the "basis for a structure of peace" without sacrificing any American commitment to third parties, implying Taiwan. These remarks do not appear to have been enough to calm down the controversy underway in the United States over "the price" Nixon finally paid for being received by Mao. Is Taiwan really being dropped?

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

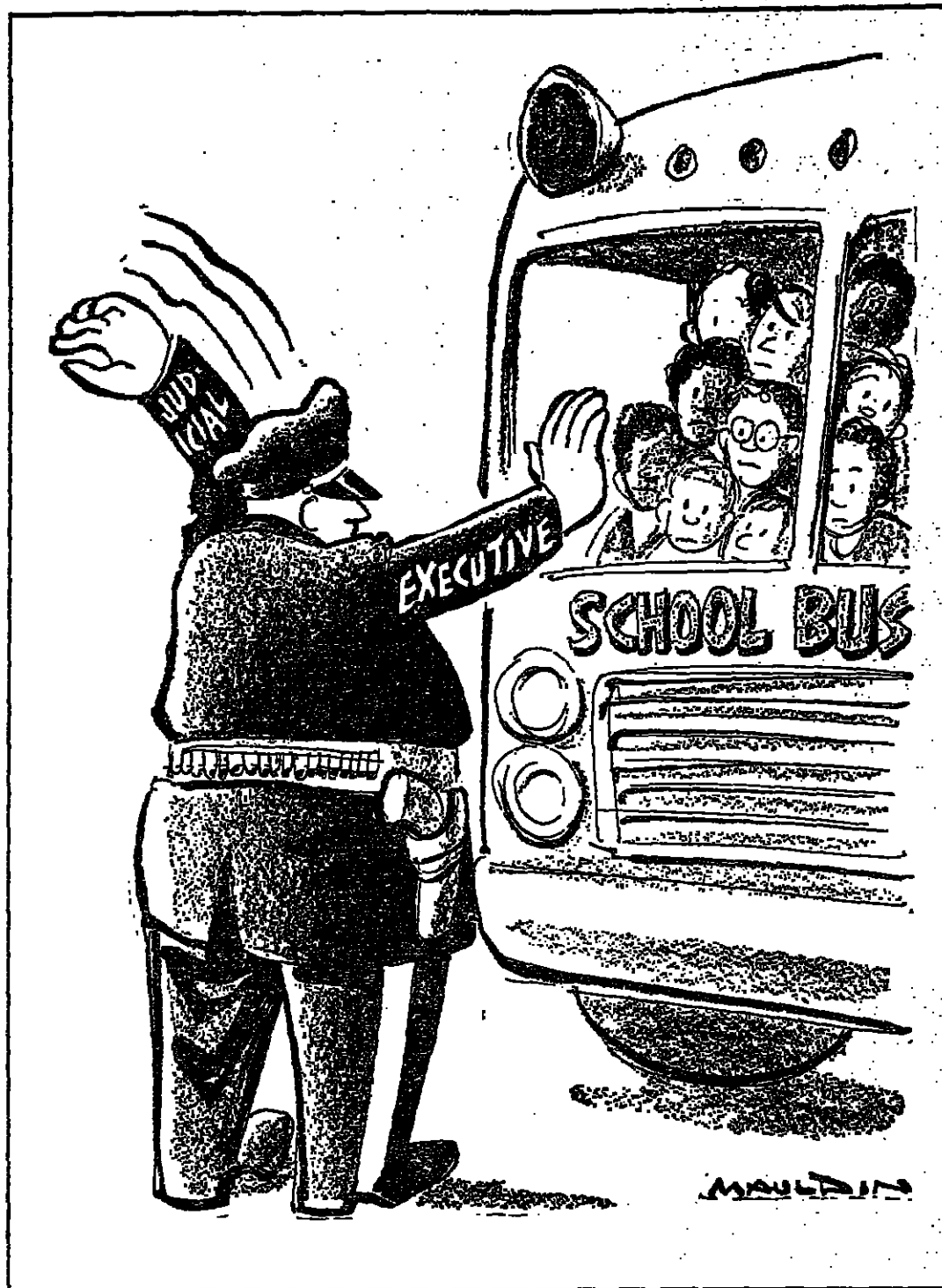
March 3, 1897

PARIS—The boll which the Great Powers have been preparing for some days past in regard to Cretan affairs has fallen. Greece has to withdraw her troops and warships from the island unlawfully annexed by her, and is granted six days wherein to carry out the terms of the ultimatum. But from the tone adopted in the Greek Chamber yesterday, it is adopted in the Greek Chamber yesterday, it is not sure if Greece will listen to the voice of reason. It is to be hoped that she will.

#### Fifty Years Ago

March 3, 1922

BOSTON—Too much Irish stew and buttermilk is responsible for the fighting Irish nature. At least, that is the reason given by Dr. Martin Edwards for the characteristic peculiar to the Irish race. Dr. Edwards declared that for many years the Irish have lived largely on potatoes, or other vegetables, and buttermilk, while most of the meat and eggs went to England. He also said this explained the bulldog tenacity in the English character.



## Judging the Peking Picnic

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONG KONG.—According to the Hong Kong China-watchers' scale, President Nixon's Peking picnic was a modest success diplomatically although, as coming events may prove, it had immense significance in American politics.

The Hong Kong China-watcher is a dying breed like the now extinct Riga Russia-watcher. The latter was still functioning in the early 1930s, until the United States exchanged embassies with the Soviet Union, but his species ended before World War II.

The China-watchers here are doomed and will probably disappear soon after Washington sends its first ambassador to Peking. Already, as the Chinese mystery opens up, the flock is no more numerous than whooping cranes.

But they are experts and their analyses, based on study of Chinese media, interviews with visitors to or fugitives from the People's Republic, and information exchanged among diplomats and spies, produces coolly intellectual commentary.

### Scale Worked Out

Prior to Nixon's actual arrival, the China-watchers worked out a scientific scale by which the trip could be measured. In descending order, this went down the seismic register to failure.

Point one (Howling Success) would have been achieved had Peking accepted a permanent U.S. diplomatic mission to arrange formal relations between the two countries. In that improbable event, the State Department even had its nominee to head the mission—U. Alexis Johnson, undersecretary of state for political affairs.

Point two (Good Success) was defined as exchange of permanent trade and cultural affairs missions and a regular working relationship. Point three (Fair Success) would have established a "U.S. interests section" in some friendly embassy in Peking (probably Canada's) and a similar section for China, perhaps in the Romanian Embassy in Washington.

Like existing U.S. arrangements with Egypt or Algeria.

Point four (Modest Success) foresaw a roving ambassador or "senior representative," who would occasionally visit the other country for concrete discussions—and this is the formula accepted. Obviously the Chinese envoy to the United Nations can go to Washington—or he consulted in New York—as the equivalent American official visits Peking. Point five (Virtual Failure) foresaw only installing a "hot line" between Washington and Peking plus increased contacts through embassies at Ottawa and the UN.

According to these measurement standards, the results mentioned in the Shanghai communiqué are favorable but not impressive. But, if the Nixon trip is judged in terms of the lower end of the diplomatic spectrum, it has nevertheless broken a lot of congealed ice. Probably later this year there will be both publicly announced and privately leaked developments showing accelerated movement.

Nixon has already defused the Taiwan question by acknowledging (as do both Peking and Taipei) that the island is a Chinese province and that the dispute over its administration should be peacefully solved by the Chinese themselves some day. The United States has started a small withdrawal of military forces there and ultimately will take them all away.

### Modest Agreement

This puts period to the argument that America requires an island chain from Japan through Okinawa and Taiwan to the Philippines to defend its Western Pacific interests. A semicolon had already been inserted by the Okinawa agreement with Tokyo. But, had it not been for the Korean war, 22 years ago, a conflict not started by China, the

formula would never have been introduced. Prior to Korea, Truman was ready to pull out of Taiwan.

There is every likelihood that the rather modest agreement so far worked out will be added to this summer. An eventual Washington-Peking hot line is not to be excluded and, should Nixon subsequently hint that China is not hostile to his formula for settling the Vietnam conflict, Peking is unlikely to berate him.

Curiously, Chinese Communists seem to favor Republican administrations in the United States. They found Roosevelt afraid of his party's right wing and leary about sharing arms between them and Chiang Kai-shek during World War II. They thought Truman hard-nosed over Korea and subsequently Taiwan and then thought Kennedy and Johnson even harder-nosed over Vietnam. For them it was the Republican Presidents, Eisenhower and Nixon, who softened stands in the Far East. Certainly Chou En-lai, who has his own political hurdles to cross, isn't going to knock the one American who took the initiative to travel all the way to China and erase sclerotic and outdated policies.

## Goldwater on China Communiqué

WASHINGTON.—The following remarks are by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R. Ariz., who prepared them for insertion in the Senate record of March 1, 1972.

"Mr. President, since President Nixon ended his historic trip to Red China I have been besieged with requests for a statement of my views as a conservative to the events which transpired during the talks in Peking.

"Because I wanted to make absolutely sure that I understood all the implications—and I mean the correct implications—of this development in world history I deliberately withheld comment until such time as I had an opportunity to read and study the text of President Nixon's communiqué, to read and study the text of Mr. Nixon's speech to the American people the night he landed in Washington; until I had a chance to talk not only with President Nixon but with presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and Secretary of State William Rogers; and until I had such time as it took to compare this information with what appeared in the public press and was broadcast over the radio and television networks.

"Based upon the most complete information that I believe it is possible to obtain, I want to say very emphatically that I am satisfied that we have not given away one single thing to the Red Chinese; that we will uphold our treaty commitments to the Taiwan government and that all Americans should join in supporting the President of the United States in his efforts to establish world peace in the most direct and effective way possible. I am also satisfied that there is no chance that this nation will extend formal recognition to the People's Republic of China and I am satisfied that the government of Mao Tse-tung has no wish to bring this about. "Now, Mr. President, it is impor-

## A Letter From Rome Fine Italian Tuning On Radio, TV Control

By Piero Sanavio

ROME.—A state-owned corporation, RAI, controls all radio and television networks and broadcasts in Italy. Its monopoly of the media was granted—and, theoretically, regulated—by a contract signed with the state 20 years ago and due to expire at the end of 1972. Nobody doubts that it will be renewed.

Through a sister organization, SIPRA, that has exclusive rights to radio and television advertising, RAI also controls a large number of industrial and editorial groups. It can—and does, occasionally—put pressure on publishers in matters ranging from personnel appointments to activities directly connected with the actual production of news reports.

In recent months the RAI corporation has been both often and bitterly attacked in the press, which has charged that RAI is an instrument of political power in the hands of a minority that nobody can control, neither the government nor the parliament. About four weeks ago an appeal was addressed to Italy's newly elected president, Giovanni Leone, in his capacity as chairman of the Superior Council of the Magistrature, asking him to urge the corporation to respect the constitution.

By and large, the political group that holds power at RAI, and can influence the political orientation of the radio and television news reports, belongs to the Christian Democratic party, specifically to the faction headed by Sen. Amintore Fanfani, a former premier and unsuccessful presidential candidate. A ruthless, energetic and authoritarian Tuscan, the senator sided for a time with the left wing of the Christian Democrats; he then moved to the right of the party. During December's presidential elections, he came under heavy attack from a group of dissident leftists who sneered at his "Fascist past" and threw it in his face. The move embarrassed both him and the Communist party that, at the time, was rumored to have reached an agreement with the Christian Democrats on putting him in the highest executive post in the administration.

### Role of Politics

Politics became predominant at RAI at the end of 1964 when Enrico Bernabei was appointed director-general of the corporation. One of Sen. Fanfani's protégés, Bernabei was then a member of parliament, aligned on the Christian Democratic ticket. He left his seat to take the RAI post. He has held it since without interruption. Under him, and for about 15 years, RAI has faithfully followed the pattern designed to protect and promote Fanfani's political interests. To many Italians, the senator's personality has thus come to loom on the tube far larger than the actual size of the man.

Between 1962 and 1964, when the Socialist party came into the center-left coalition, Fanfani's control over RAI increased rather than diminished, despite the efforts of the Socialists to consolidate their position within the power structures of the nation. At RAI, as well as in the other state-owned corporations, they tried to bring from Christian Democracy posts and positions that would allow them to exert influence on the political and

economic life of Italy. Christian Democrats however were not ready to give up their privileges. They did not let the Socialists in, but—at RAI, at least—duplicated, sometimes even triplicated, the existing posts. New places were created for co-directors and vice-directors whose decision-making power was illusory. At the same time, the old team extended the practice of giving contracts for news to be prepared exclusively to politicians, their relatives, their secretaries and their clients. The obvious goal was to ensure everybody, especially the Socialists, in a vast net of complicity and corruption that would allow those in control of the corporation to keep on doing as they pleased. Faced with these consequences of their lack of foresight, the Socialists now are worried. They admit that it was a mistake to have considered RAI merely as an instrument of political influence. "We should never have accepted to fight the Christian Democrats on their own ground," says Massimo Pichera, a Socialist member of RAI's board of directors. "Our only alternative now is to try and transform the corporation into a public service."

Naturally enough, the persons in control of RAI are all in favor of a renewal, after 1972, of the contract with the state and continuing the monopoly as is. This time is also followed by the majority of the Socialists. There are, however, a few groups that speak of the necessity of doing away with the present system and setting up a private television system to complement the state-owned one. One of the most vocal enemies today of the state monopoly is the incumbent vice-president of RAI, Italo De Pao, a right-wing Social Democrat and self-appointed Turcomen, who has played a censorial role in TV productions in a most illiberal way.

### Competition Needed

The groups that are in favor of a private television system hope that it will eventually transform RAI by the sheer force of competition. RAI's managing director, Luciano Padelloni, is not of this opinion. "In England," he says, "the competition of the independent television system has had doubtful effects on BBC. It has forced the British corporation to lower its standards. The same thing would happen in Italy."

Socialists believe that RAI can be renovated by the opening of a third television channel (so far, Italy has only two, as does France), to be used mainly by about 15 private companies. They've argued that regional TV will multiply the voices, and do away with the present one-sided interpretation of the news. Regional stations, however, dependent as they are going to be on regional political groups, risk multiplying the political nepotisms. To forestall this danger, and to resolve the problems of the corporation, Socialists have proposed that RAI be controlled by a national committee, composed of members of parliament and representatives of regional councils and of the trade unions.

At present, RAI's management committee is composed of 20 persons: four are Socialists, one is right-wing Social Democrat, and 15 are Christian Democrats.

mentations form their conclusions for them. "I also want to say to my conservative friends that this is not 1890; it is 1972 and that the world situation which we now confront is an entirely new ball game. Where before we had only two superpowers—ourselves and the Soviet Union—to consider we now have five power blocs to consider. The development of foreign policy in addition to Russia and the United States, there is Red China, which is a growing nuclear power; there is Japan, which is rapidly becoming the most important economic power in the Far East, and there is the community of Western Europe, which is beginning to solidify its aim and objectives.

"When all of these things are considered I believe the great undeniably need today is for all Americans to close ranks behind their President and present a unified posture to the rest of the world. If we allow nipping and hair-splitting concerns to divide our people we will be taking an enormous risk with America's future and perhaps even condemning the United States to a vastly inferior status in the world."



## PARIS 'Eglantine,' Haunting Nostalgia

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 2 (AP)—*"Eglantine"* (at the Biarritz and the Madeleine-Gaumont) will be a welcome relief to everyone weary of excessive screen violence. It is a quiet, intimate film by Jean-Claude Brialy's first film as a director and Jacques Charrier's as a producer. One trusts the partnership will be lasting; more films of this nature would be a boon to the cinema. *"Eglantine"* is a work of "unimpeachable" taste, haunting images and some exquisite acting. Though its subject is more innocent, *"Eglantine"* reminds one of Henri-Georges Clouzot's *"Le Diable à quatre"*. A disciple of Zola, Clouzot tried to carry naturalism to its extreme in his novel in which he boasted, absolutely nothing happened. It is described as a "Parisian" bachelor who, with strictly disapprovable intentions, invited a young girl to picnic with him in the country one summer Sunday. The wine and sunshine went to his head and he was soon too easy to make overtures. At twilight, the couple took the train back to Paris and the maiden, still a maiden, was safely escorted home. Similarly, in *"Eglantine,"* very little happens. But everything that does happen is absorbing and works to create magical moods. It is gentle and subtle.

## \$260,000 Paid For Sculpture By Henry Moore

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Henry Moore's sculpture "Reclining Figure" was sold last night to London dealer Fisher Fine Art by Cranbrook Academy for \$260,000, a record auction price for a sculpture by a living artist. The 6-foot work in wood is among five items auctioned on behalf of the academy in the first of nine sales at Park-Bernet Galleries to raise money for the school's endowment fund. One of the leading art schools in the United States, the Bloomfield, Mich., academy hopes to realize up to \$2 million from the sale of more than 1,000 art items. In addition to the five Cranbrook works, 63 sculptures were sold. The auction total was \$1,267,150, which, Park-Bernet says, is a record for a sculpture sale.



A scene from Jean-Claude Brialy's "Eglantine" with Valentine Tessier, left, in lead role.

but sufficiently varied to hold attention. Leopold, a bright, attractive, 11-year-old, returns from boarding school to spend the summer holiday at his family's estate near Compiègne. It is the mid-1800s and his home is typical of the bourgeois households of that epoch. Both his father, an infantry officer, and his mother, who dominates her husband, are stiffly conventional. The boy finds consolation in the warm affection of his understanding grandmother, Eglantine.

The scenes—the photography is in color—are like pictures in an album of half-forgotten yesterdays: the children at play in the gardens and orchards, a ride in an early automobile, the evening when Eglantine's old beau sells everyone dancing by playing the cancan on a big-horned phonograph.

At summer's end, Leopold goes back to school, but not for long. He is summoned home to attend the funeral of his beloved grandmother. From this slender scenario, Brialy has distilled a film of wistful charm and moving pathos, drawing the characters and the incidents with such a wealth of atmospheric detail that a whole period is evoked in a minor drama of nostalgic moods.

Valentine Tessier, one of the great French actresses, contributes a portrait of delicacy and sweetness as the grandmother; the boy, billed simply as Frédéric, is enchanting. In support are striking performances by Claude

Dauphin as the boulevardier poet, by Jacques François as the conservative army man, by Micheline Luccioni as his commanding mate, and by Laure Jeanson, an 8-year-old, as Leopold's freckle-faced playmate. \*\*\*

"Le Tueur" (at the Berlitz and the Ambassade-Gaumont) depicts one of the longest and most uninteresting manhunt in cinematic history. It may be described as a chase in slow motion. A sleazy gunman, already condemned for several slayings, escapes from a prison hospital where he is undergoing psychiatric treatment. Jean Gabin and Bernard Blier of the police force, aided by Félix Marten, take the case in hand and leisurely trace him down, but not until the killer has abducted and fallen in love with a Marseilles streetwalker and shot down half a dozen underworld associates and pursuing cops. \*\*\*

"Il Fallait une Fois un Filic" (at the Marignan) is a bit better. It has some humor. This one concerns a plainclothesman, with Mireille Darc and a little boy as his assistants, breaking up a drug ring. Michel Constantin is the fearless detective, Michel Lonsdale is his superior and Daniel Ivernel is responsible for most of the lawless chicanery. \*\*\*

"Johnny Got His Gun" (at the Vendôme, the Bonaparte and the Ruyssée-Lincoln in English) is Dalton Trumbo's film version of his novel about a World War I

basket case hidden in an Army hospital. Luis Bunuel, admiring the book, once proposed bringing it to the screen, but other commitments stood in the way, so Trumbo undertook the film himself in addition to writing the script. Much as one may be in accord with Trumbo's pacifistic message and pleasant as it would be to report that he has achieved his purpose brilliantly, it is impossible to display honest enthusiasm for his cinematography. The film is extremely strained; he acting, in general, primitive. The meditations of the poor legless, eyeless, armless Johnny as he philosophizes and recalls his pre-war youth are presented with a heavy, awkward hand. \*\*\*

"Les Années Lumière" (at the Publicis-Matignon) is an editing of the Lumière brothers' newsreels (1896-1900) accompanied by a doleful commentary which recounts the life of an imaginary Irishman, one John Steward Bell, through whose eyes we are supposed to be seeing what we see. Bell's view of La Belle Epoque was a sour one and, as he never existed, one wonders why we must be subjected to his opinions. The commentator always refers to him by his full, three-barreled name as though he were John Quincy Adams, Nicholas Murray Butler, Jesse Lynch Williams or Edgar Lee Masters, lending this creature of the director's fancy an absurd pomposity. "Les Années Lumière" is visually quite interesting, but the sound track is a bore.

## FOOD

## A Long-Running Love Affair With Cheeses

By Hebe Dorsey

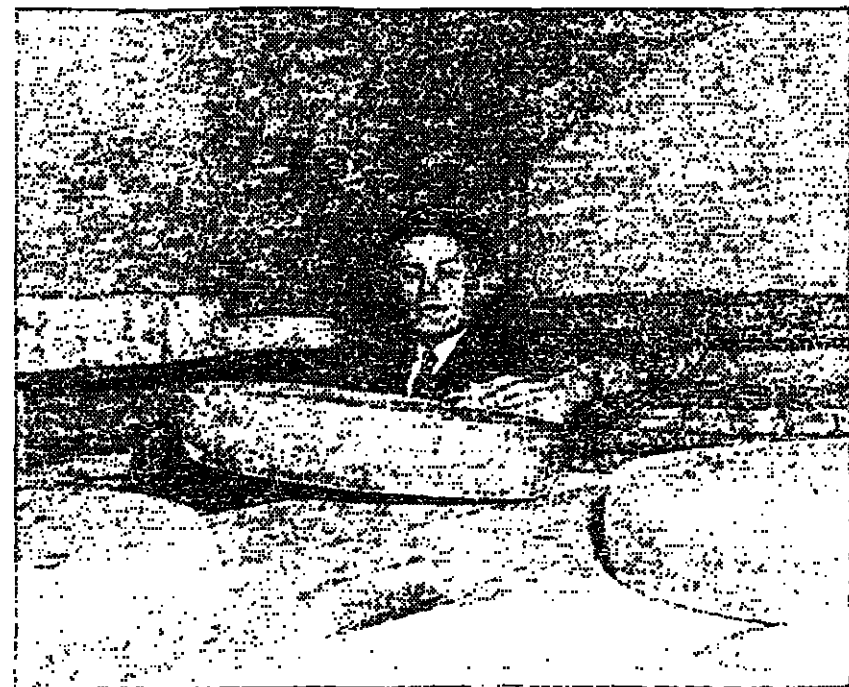
PARIS, March 2.—Aristotle Onassis has just ordered 50 Camemberts and 80 Roqueforts for his yacht, the Christina. Marlene Dietrich raves about Sainte-Maure, a goat cheese. The Duke of Windsor loves Brillat-Savarin. The Rothschilds have a common passion for Brie—but while Baron Alain likes the big, classic Brie de Meaux, his cousin, Baron Elie, a finicky eater, prefers Brie de Melun, which is smaller and has a stronger taste.

All these people have one thing in common. They buy their cheeses at La Ferme Saint-Hubert, probably the choicest *crémère* in Paris. At 27 Rue Vignon, behind the Madeleine church, it is a cheerful shop with blue-and-white tiled walls, stretching along the edges of the ceiling and tasteful antique cheese trays. It is owned by Hubert Shoonwater, who is 100 percent French despite his Dutch-sounding name. Monsieur Hubert, as he is known to his customers, has a love affair with cheeses that goes back to childhood. His mother also ran a *crémère*.

A big hunk of a man with an optimistic grin and great professional pride, Hubert will tell you that all his cheeses are "finished" by hand. He stores 7,000 in five cellars and wages a valiant campaign to make sure they ripen properly. Hubert and three full-time employees scrub cheeses with marc, beer, calvados or just plain salt water. The cheeses are piled on trays stacked to the ceiling. The other day, you could hardly get in. The trays were covered with black plastic veils—a trick he uses to keep the humidity right.

Hubert scrubs a Gruyère with salt water.

F. Rebeth.



The most difficult cheese to look after is Maroilles, which comes from the north of France. It must be scrubbed and washed with beer three times a week for three months. Munster is another trouble child and also requires three months of constant care.

Cheeses are as complex as wines, Hubert said, and they too have vintages. It all depends on the grass the animal has been eating. "You can't imagine how much taste of milk, and naturally cheese, can change from one meadow to another," he said. The great cheese-producing areas happen to be in Normandy, Auvergne and Savoy. The south

of France? "Forget it," he said, "except for little goat cheeses." Hubert, who is proud of never buying cheese made from pasteurized milk—I work with live material—has rounded up 200 farmers to turn over their production to him. He has one exclusive cheese, the Saint-Hubert, which comes from the Seine-et-Marne department, near Paris, and which Hubert described as "fat and highly flavored."

**Restaurant Project**  
The most expensive cheese is the Brebis des Pyrénées, because ewe's milk is the rarest. After all that washing and scrubbing, the price comes as a pleasant surprise: only 36 francs a kilo.

Although a fanatic cheese lover, Hubert has not lost his head over his products. For instance, he feels cheeses deserve good wines, "but in my opinion, it would be all wrong to tie a great Burgundy on any cheese."

His next project is to open a restaurant at the end of the month. It will be near Notre-Dame Cathedral in two vaulted rooms. The first room will have assorted cheeses, different kinds of bread and barrels of wines for sampling. The second one will have cheese cuisine.

"How could I resist?" he said. "Every time Yul Brynner comes to the shop, he eats cheese right off the shelves."

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—This is how the critics rate new Broadway and Off-Broadway productions:

**"Sticks and Bones."** David Rabe's new play, which started at Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival, has come to Broadway, where New York Times critic Clive Barnes urges "anyone interested in the modern theater or even in contemporary America" to go and see it. About a disabled GI's return home after fighting in Vietnam, "Sticks" is a "shattering indictment of that moral condition sometimes known as Middle

America and its rising floodtides of human conformity," Barnes says. In the opinion of Associated Press critic William Glover, Rabe's play is "the leading contender for this season's drama honors." It is at the John Golden Theater.

**"Night Watch."** A suspense play at the Morosco Theater, divided the critics. Timesman Barnes calls it "a most superior thriller . . . which from its first blood-curdling screams to its last charming surprise is a first-class example of its genre." The Glover found little to praise. The author, Lucille Fletcher, has

written an "adequately roguish, albeit predictable switch ending." Glover comments, "Unfortunately she neglects to provide any plausible buildup or cater those spine tingles essential to whodunit pleasure." Neither did they agree on the cast. Barnes: "The performances are as superior as the thriller itself." Glover: "Other than Joan Hackett, the company seemed collectively in the throes of summer stock fatigue." Fred Coe directed.

**"The Shadow of a Gunman."** Sean O'Casey's first play, set in Dublin during the Irish revolution, has been revived at the

Sheridan Square Playhouse. "This is a fine performance of a good play," Barnes writes. "It was perhaps the special skill of Sean O'Casey to combine comedy with tragedy—a skill seen at its height in 'Juno and the Paycock.' However, it was characteristic of his work from the very beginning, as can be seen from this handsome revival." Glover called the production "an earnest try, but disappointing." Both of them, however, regret the timeliness of the revival: "A play of rural relevancy," Glover laments; Barnes ends: "I can only regret that it once again is topical."

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Helen Bevington, professor of English at Duke University, is the author most recently of a memoir, *"The House Was Quiet and the World Was Calm."*

A 15x15 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares, and the white squares are numbered 1 through 65. The numbers are placed in the top-left corner of each starting square. The grid is oriented horizontally, with the top row being the starting point for most words.

کذا فی الأصل



## Duvillard, 2d, Takes World Cup Slalom

## Thoeni Wins U.S. Giant Slalom

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, Calif., March 2 (UPI)—Gustavo Thoeni of Italy won the men's giant slalom at Heavenly Valley today with a combined time of 1:51.30 seconds and Henri Duvillard of France, with a second-place finish, grabbed the World Cup lead.



WINNING SMILES—Austria's Annemarie Proell (center) is elated after her giant slalom victory at South Lake Tahoe, Calif., which gave her the women's Alpine skiing World Cup for the second straight year. Second-place in the giant slalom was Rosi Mittermaier of West Germany (right) and third was Britt Lafforgue of France.

from countryman Jean-Noël Augert. Thoeni, the defending World Cup champion, won the first run in 50.77 seconds and was second in the second run in 50.53.

Duvillard was seventh in the first run in 52.19 but won the second run in 49.75—best time of the day—for a total clocking of 1:51.94.

The second-place finish gave him 50 points and moved him ahead of Augert in the standings by 3 points with 117.

Thoeni picked up 25 points for his victory and moved into third place with 107.

David Zwilling of Austria was third in the giant slalom on runs of 51.21 and 50.39 for 162.10 and Edmund Bruggmann of West Germany was fourth (51.41 and 51.01) in 163.42. Josef Heckelmeier of West Germany was fifth (51.70 and 50.97) in 162.73.

## Augert Fell

Augert fell halfway through the first heat when one of his skis clipped a gate and he picked up no World Cup points. Bernhard Russi of Switzerland, who finished seventh today, slipped from second to fourth in the standings. He has 100 points.

The course covered 3,050 feet through 44 gates with a drop of 1,200 feet.

The men will hold a two-run slalom here tomorrow and the women wind up the meet with a slalom on Saturday.

Yesterday, Annemarie Proell of Austria clinched her second straight women's World Cup with a giant slalom victory. The 18-year-old needed only 1 point to capture the trophy and could have finished 10th and gained the point.

But the double Olympic silver medalist went to stretch her World Cup total to 258 points.

The top U.S. finisher was fourth-place Marilyn Cochran, 21, of Richmond, Va., in 1:20.15. Her 20-year-old sister, Barbara, Olympic gold medalist in the slalom, was ninth with 1:21.65.

Sandy Poulson, 18, of Squaw Valley, Calif., placed fifth with 1:21.08, and Karen Budge, 21, of Jackson Hole, Wyo., sixth with 1:21.10.

In changes from unofficial results, the placings of Miss Poulson and Miss Budge were switched, and Christine Rolland of France came eighth, pushing Barbara Cochran and those who followed her back one place.

## WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

1. Annemarie Proell, Austria, 258  
2. Francoise Machi, France, 187  
3. Rosi Mittermaier, Austria, 102  
4. Rosi Mittermaier, Austria, 102  
5. Britt Lafforgue, France, 101  
6. Rosi Mittermaier, West Ger., 87  
7. Isabelle Mir, France, 86  
8. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 85  
9. Jacqueline Bourvier, France, 80  
10. Françoise Stenier, France, 58

Last night, the United States collegiate hockey team lost to Canada 4-3 for its third defeat without a victory. The Canadians evened their win-loss record at 2-2. Russia leads the standings with a 3-0 mark.

Today, Russia won its sixth and seventh gold medals of the games, taking the Nordic skiing cross-country relays. Olympic gold medalist Lyubov Monakhova went from second to first place in the anchor leg of the women's 5-kilometer relay for the victory, who won them in 1 hour 1 min. 22.90 seconds. Poland was second, 18.29 seconds behind, and the United States took third.

In the men's 15-kilometer event, Olympic silver medalist Fedor Smolashov anchored the Russian squad to a victory in 2 hours, 32 minutes, 54.55 seconds, more than 5 minutes ahead of the second-place Japanese team. The United States won the bronze medal.

They were the second gold medals for Smolashov and Miss Monakhova here.

Above-freezing temperatures forced the postponement of today's scheduled speed-skating races.

## Schenk Breaks His Own Mark In Speed Skating

INZELL, West Germany, March 2 (AP)—Ard Schenk, the world champion Dutchman who won three speed-skating gold medals at Sapporo, today shattered his own world record over 3,000 meters with a time of 4:08.2.

He had set the record of 4:12.5 last year in Davos, Switzerland. Schenk's teammate, Eddy Verheyen, also was under the record with a clocking of 4:10.7 in the warmup competition for this weekend's Silver Skates championships.

Schenk holds speed-skating world records at every metric distance except the 500.

Hasse Boerjers of Sweden defeated Richard Keller of West Germany and Leo Linkovsk of Finland in a 500-meter race tonight.

## NHL Results

Wednesday's Games  
New York 4 (Stonkowski, Rousseau 2, Sauer), California 1 (Carlson).  
Toronto 3 (Moucharrafieh, Ellis, Harrison), St. Louis 1 (Unger).

Montreal 4 (Cormier 2, Tardiff 2), Buffalo 1 (Unger).  
Chicago 6 (Pappia 2, D. Bull, R. Bull, G. Borden), Los Angeles 2 (Bernier, Jordan).

## ABA Results

Wednesday's Games  
Denver 108 (Stumpson 25, Becker 21, Roubicek 21), Philadelphia 125 (Chavis 31, Wright 27).  
Dallas 115 (Greenman 20, Hamilton 11), Memphis 116 (Hawman 18, W. Jones 13).  
Indiana 111 (Daniels 20, Mount 20), Utah 99 (Jones 22, Wiese 20).  
San Diego 115 (Chambers 25), Seattle 114 (Gandy 21, Melchioni 22), Virginia 111 (G. Scott 24, Spring 22).



SHAPING UP—Pitcher Bob Gibson of the St. Louis Cardinals grimaces while doing sit-ups at baseball training camp at St. Petersburg, Fla. Rookie pitcher Don Durham holds legs.

## 7 Orioles Are Still Holding Out

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—"Okay, let's go all you infielders and outfielders—all two of us," joked shortstop Mark Belanger as the Baltimore Orioles held what was supposed to be their first full-squad workout at Miami yesterday.

Belanger was joking about the paucity of players in the training camp of the American League champion Orioles, who held their workout without six regulars, a minor-league star and a 20-game winning pitcher.

Frank Cashen, Baltimore's new general manager, had said it would take about \$500,000 to bring those eight players—Boog Powell, Dave Johnson, Brooks Robinson, Paul Blair, Don Buford, Merv Rettenmund, Bobby Grich, and Mike Cuellar—into the fold.

He spent a large chunk of that to sign Robinson Tuesday, about \$130,000, but the veteran third baseman was not in camp for the opening workout. The seven others remain unsigned.

## The Status

What's the status of the holdouts? Here are Cashen's views: Rettenmund—"Probably the one

I'm the furthest away from. We're far apart."

Powell—"I talked to him Monday. He gave me his view. I gave him mine. We're fairly close."

Cuellar—"I think I'm close and he thinks I'm far away. I'm confident at one point in time he'll show up."

Johnson—"We're certainly within talking distance."

Buford—"Talked to him Monday. We're a distance away yet."

Blair and Grich—"We're very close."

## Cards Missing

In the National League, a team with a major holdout problem is the St. Louis Cardinals. Seven players are missing, including pitchers Jerry Reuss and Santiago Guzman, outfielder Marty Alou, catcher Ted Simmons and third baseman Joe Torre, the National League's most valuable player last season.

The Montreal Expos are still without two of their top veterans, pitcher Carl Morton and outfielder Rusty Staub. Morton is in camp in West Palm Beach, Fla., but Staub is not in camp in Houston—both are unsigned.

## Fights Monzon for Middleweight Title

## Moyer of U.S. Pays Price for Dreams

By Bernard Kirsch

ROME, March 3 (UPI)—He is still self-employed and that is the only nice part of the job. Donny Moyer, once he got to thinking, never did like boxing.

You see, there's this little spot on Eagle Creek where you see the salmon and steelhead lying in the clear water, waiting to be hooked.

And there's the warm sun of Honolulu, and sailboats to be sailed to Tahiti, and it's all uncomplicated, nothing to turn and churn your stomach. Denny Moyer, 32, and once a boy pugilist wonder, doesn't want much from life.

There are sacrifices to be made even for little dreams and so Moyer continues at his No. 1 trade—boxing. Saturday night he will have his first shot at a world title since 1955, when he was 19, and lost a decision to welterweight champion Don Jordan. That was his first professional loss after 19 victories.

## Longevity in Ring

"I knew if I stuck around long enough I was bound to get it," Moyer said yesterday.

Saturday night at the Sports Palace here, after 124 fights and \$75,000 in purses, Moyer meets middleweight champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina. Monzon, as always, will be the slugger. The challenger, as he was in 1959, will be the stand-up boxer. Moyer's way of thinking also has changed little since then.

"I didn't care for fighting then

and I don't care for it now," he said.

"I could do without it if I had to: it's the best way to make a living. And I hate the thought of going to work for somebody."

## No Regrets

"But I don't regret going into boxing. You get to see a lot of places you won't see otherwise, but it's a job like any other job. The better you do, the better off you are the next time."

Moyer, ranked in the top five in the ratings, has 97 victories, 33 losses and four draws. He presently has a nine-fight victory streak and is the North American middleweight champion.

He defended his title last month and earned \$10,000. Saturday his purse is \$15,000, the largest of his career, and about one-third of what Monzon will receive. One-third of Moyer's money goes to his manager and the rest he brings home to Portland, Ore., to his wife and three daughters.

With Saturday's payday, he will have earned \$95,000 as a fighter—an average of \$3,100 a fight, or about \$25,000 a year for his 15 years in the fight game. He couldn't equal this salary anywhere. Most of his money, though, came at the beginning of his career, when his dreams were still young and the fight game was supported by television. Those days are gone.

Twice, Moyer received \$10,000 purses, once against Sugar Ray Robinson, whom he beat in

New York's Madison Square Garden, and again against Stan Harrington, in Honolulu.

By 1965, the challenger had had enough of fighting, of nervous stomachs, the before the bout. He quit the game, bought a saloon and soon sold it. By the end of 1966 he was back in the ring by then, he had dabbled in carpentry, which will be how he will earn his living once he quits fighting. That is a year or two away.

Moyer does not want the middleweight title for glory, but rather for the money and independence he hopes it would bring. He has a shy man who says, "I don't care too much for excitement."

Fishing Is Excitement

Excitement for Moyer, which he doesn't want more than his share of Saturday night, is fishing in the American Northwest and pursuing the steelheads and salmon. He is not ashamed to talk about his simple dream of retirement.

"I've got this friend, he's a real loner," Moyer says, "and he bought this piece of property up by Eagle Creek, and he only bought it to fish there."

And Moyer talks about how soon his daughters, now 11, 12 and 13, will be grown up and marry and Mr. and Mrs. Moyer will be alone, and how they'll sail to the South Seas.

"But like all dreams, it'll probably never happen," says Moyer.

"But who knows."

## NBA Lakers Beat Bucks on Late Rally

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Gail Goodrich's 15-foot basket with 4 seconds to go last night gave the Los Angeles Lakers a 108-105 National Basketball Association victory over Milwaukee at Madison Square Garden.

The Lakers boosted their season margin to 3-1 over the defending NBA champions.

The Lakers fell behind, 108-103, on a shot by Oscar Robertson with 1:35 to go before Jerry West pulled Los Angeles to within 3 points.

Then the Bucks fell apart, as Lucius Allen missed two free throws and Happy Hairston of the Lakers hit a basket to narrow the margin to 108-107.

Walt Chamberlain then muffed three consecutive free throws, but Hairston grabbed the rebound and fed Goodrich, who hit the winning basket.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Bucks led all scorers with 33 points, outscoring opposing center Chamberlain, who got only 8 points. But Chamberlain won the battle of the boards, grabbing 17

rebounds to Jabbar's 12. West was the Lakers' high scorer with 28.

Celtics 115, Cavaliers 105

John Havlicek led a third-period explosion, scoring 15 of his 31 points in the quarter, as Boston rolled to its fourth consecutive victory, 115-105, over Cleveland at Boston.

The Celtics, who led, 53-47, at halftime, scored 39 points in the third period, pulling away to an easy victory.

## Bullets 25, Suns 99

Archie Clark scored 14 of his 20 points in the second half as Baltimore rallied in the final period to defeat Phoenix, 95-90, at Phoenix, Ariz.

Phoenix trailed, 48-44, at halftime, and went ahead for the first time in the game with 1:59 remaining on a basket by Jack Martin.

Clark scored 12 of his 22 points in the second half to help Clark provide the Bullets' scoring punch.

## Rockets 108, Royals 96

Houston outbounded Cincinnati, 65-45, and got 26-point per-

formances from Elvin Hayes and Stu Lantz to score a 108-96 victory at El Paso, Texas.

Nate Archibald of the Royals led all scorers with 32 points.

SuperSonics 116, Pistons 102

Seattle scored its 11th victory in its last 12 games, 116-102, at Detroit. The SuperSonics took second place in the Pacific Division by one-half game over the San Diego State Warriors.

## 76ers 108, Braves 99

Philadelphia never trailed after breaking a 4-4 tie and scored an easy 108-99 victory over Buffalo at Philadelphia.

Bob Ruie led seven 76ers in double figures with 20 points. Reserve Dave Wohl scored 19.

Wednesday's Games

Seattle 116 (Hayes 28, Hayward 27), Detroit 102 (Archibald 32, Bledsoe 19).  
Boston 108 (Hayes 28, Lantz 22), Cincinnati 95 (Archibald 32, Williams 18).  
Baltimore 108 (Martin 25, Clark 20), Phoenix 90 (Slate 18, Van Arsdale 15).  
Los Angeles 102 (West 28, Hairston 13), Milwaukee 108 (Jabbar 33, Allen 24).  
Boston 115 (Havlicek 33, Owens 29), Cleveland 105 (Clark 27, Robertson 15), Philadelphia 98 (Elliott 26, Wohl 19), Buffalo 96 (Kaufman 22, D. Smith 19).

## Marquette Rips Tulane

## 4 NCAA-Bound Fives Celebrate With Victory

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—Four of the nine college basketball teams picked yesterday for large berths in the NCAA tournament played last night, and they celebrated their selection by winning.

Fifth-ranked Marquette crushed Tulane, 73-60; No. 6 South Carolina trounced Creighton, 81-64; Providence stopped St. John's of New York, picked for the National Invitation Tournament, 73-65; and Villanova beat Notre Dame, 78-75.

The other five teams selected for NCAA berths yesterday were Florida State, Marshall, Southwestern Louisiana, Houston and Hawaii. Two other NIT-bound teams faced each other last night, with Syracuse beating Niagara, 87-73. Fordham and Jacksonville were the other clubs named as the NIT committee picked five of its 16-team field.

Allie McGuire and George Frisvold scored 15 points each as Marquette hosted its crowd-record to 34-1 with a triumph over Tulane and Kevin Joyce scored 22 points to lead South Carolina past Creighton. Marvin Barnes and Don Lewis combined for 45 points in Providence's victory over St. John's and Villanova, with Chris Ford hitting 31 points, exploded late in the game to put down surprisingly stubborn Notre Dame.

Sophomores Dennis Dural and Bob Dooms teamed for 59 points in Syracuse's victory over Niagara.

Elsewhere, Bob Bodell scored 6 points in overtime as 13th-ranked Maryland struggled to a 69-65 victory over Wake Forest and 18th-ranked Detroit beat Duquesne, 79-71, in a battle of a

pair of NIT hopefuls. Frank Russell led Detroit with 20 points. Western Michigan upset Ohio University, 100-83, to throw the mid-America Conference race into a three-way tie and St. Bonaventure, led by Glenn Price's 23 points, defeated Fairfield, 53-76.

Ohio University's defeat plunged it into a dead-end with Toledo and Kent State, with 6-3 win-loss records in conference play.

In other action, Mark Dawson's 20-foot jump shot at the buzzer gave West Virginia an 83-82 victory over Virginia Tech and Tom Kozelko scored 10 of his 22 points in overtime as Toledo beat DePaul, 70-66. Bud Martin scored 14 points to lead Clemson to a 59-40 upset of Duke and Gary Curshull's up-in with a second layup helped Towson State beat Oklahoma State, 64-62.

## COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Marquette 73, Wake Forest 56.  
South Carolina 81, Creighton 64.  
West Virginia 83, Ohio U. 53.  
Clemson 53, Duke 40.  
Syracuse 87, Niagara 73.  
Marquette 73, Tulane 69.  
Detroit 73, DePaul 71.  
Wake Forest 69, St. John's N.Y. 65.  
Toledo 70, DePaul 66.  
St. Francis (N.Y.) 106, Wagner 94.  
C.V. Post 83, Ohio U. 78.  
Villanova 78, Notre Dame 75.  
Iowa State 64, Oklahoma St. 52.  
Northern Iowa 69, Iowa St. 50.  
Utah State 67, Weber State 65.  
Wyoming 68, Air Force 61.  
Marist 65, Seton Hall 63.  
St. Bonaventure 59, Fairfield 56.  
Fairleigh Dickinson 72, St. John's (N.Y.) 68.  
Brooklyn 70, Seton Hall 65.

## Nastase Gains In U.S. Tennis

HAZLETON, Va., March 2 (AP).—Ilie Nastase of Romania, the No. 1 foreign seed, easily gained the third round of the U.S. National Indoor tennis tournament with a 6-2, 6-1 victory over Tom Edelson of the United States.

In a match between two Frenchmen, Georges Goven used his speed and confidence to run down almost all shots and upset Pierre Barthès, 6-3, 6-1.

In other matches, Cliff Richey of Sarasota, Fla., defeated Manuel Oramas of Spain, 6-4, 6-4; Andres Gimeno of Spain ousted Brad's Tomas Koch, 6-7, 6-1, 7-5; and Juan Gisbert of Spain eliminated Czech Vladimir Zednik, 6-1, 6-2.

## The Scoreboard

CYCLING—At Santa Teresa 41 Gallura, Sardinia, Marino Basso of Italy won the five-day Tour of Sardinia with a total time of 23 hours, 15 minutes and 45 seconds. Basso of Belgium was second, 28 seconds behind, and Belgium's Patrick Sercu third, 48 seconds behind. Basso covered the 145 km from Sassari to Bari, covering the 145 km in 3 hours, 16 minutes and 13 seconds, an average speed of 33.613 kilometers an hour.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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## Observer

## B.A. in Armed Robbery

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The recent announcement by Mercedes University that it will offer an experimental course in bank robbery during the spring semester has created quite a stir on campus, not all of it favorable.

Murphy P. Clark, chairman of Mercedes' board of trustees, was hanged in effigy last week after publication of news stories stating that he had protested installation of the new course and had told the faculty that it was "positively criminal."

Clark now says that he was misquoted.



Baker

President Elston Pardee described himself as "enthusiastic" about "this new departure in education," but found himself denounced in the campus paper two days after he had admonished students and professors conducting the course against conducting field holdups with real weapons.

"Pardee is an anachronism," said Armand "Three-Shot Louis" Dupin, professor of Significant and Relevant Experience, who will conduct the course and oversee a number of holdups. "He is still living in 1971."

The purpose of Armed Robbery 101, Prof. Dupin said, is to see if students can break down the sociological and psychological barriers between the criminal and his victim.

"Once the student has experienced the sensation of exercising life-and-death power over a bank teller, he will be able to empathize, later in life, when it becomes his turn to be the victim, with the mugger or holdup man who assaults him."

In the present antiquated and corrupt organization of society, Prof. Dupin believes, the victim feels fear, hostility and even hatred for criminals who menace him or her.

This tends to degrade the criminal and destroy his self-respect, the professor argues. "What this society has been doing for centuries," he told this newspaper, "has been a crime. It has been consciously encouraging victims to reject positive interactions with their vic-

timizers and, instead of offering them respect, to subject them to the oppression of feeling feared and despised."

In short, Prof. Dupin contends, the American victim is too often an oppressor.

Kenneth Grim, a student who has enrolled in the new course, has never been victimized in a crime and is certain that even if he were he would, nevertheless, be able to respond with "very positive feelings of respect and understanding for the guy who robs or shoots me."

Grim's purpose in taking Armed Robbery 101 seems like something of a throwback to the motives of students in the insignificant and irrelevant days of the 1950s.

The course calls for pulling some real bank jobs in New York, Chicago and Boston," he explained. "The way I see it, that means at least three good excuses to get off this backwater campus and go to town."

Several of the students objected to being interviewed. Some of these protested that the media invariably sensationalized every innovation in education.

Others said they believed it would violate the spirit of the course if they granted interviews and permitted themselves to be identified.

One student, in fact, produced the 33-caliber revolver which is the required weapon for the course and shot the photographer who was accompanying this reporter and who had just taken the student's picture. The student explained that he could not afford to risk having his picture on post-office walls once the course began.

The photographer, whose wounds were painful but not grave, was severely lectured by Prof. Dupin for cursing the student while on the way to surgery. "You must learn to stop oppressing your fellow man simply because he happens to be afflicted with superior armaments," the professor told him.

Proceeds from the course, which may equal alumni contributions to the students are lucky, will go into a building fund for construction of a new maximum-security penitentiary just behind the football stadium.

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"There are no feet in any language except English... Rock music comes from the South. Rock is the technology of the big city processed through English... It is not possible in any other language."

—McLuhan, 1972.

## Marshall McLuhan's Message

By Bella Stumbo

LOS ANGELES.—Although said to have an inordinate disdain for such encounters, Marshall McLuhan decided to hold a press conference, his first in the United States in two years. The room was jammed with reporters, small restless delegations from the local establishment press amid dozens of ecstatic young longhairs up from the underground to behold a second coming right in the University of Southern California Student Activities Center.

At last he ambled in. Tall, gaunt, slightly bald, he could have been some bemused Oxford don in baggy corduroys. He had hunched back, so he moved slowly, settling stiffly into his chair. He surveyed his audience, removed the toothpick from his mouth, and laid down the ground rules.

There would be 15 minutes for radio and television. Then a separate session with the written press. And he wanted duplications of anything taped or filmed sent to his Center on Culture and Technology at the University of Toronto.

Actually, he didn't want it, he said, his agent did.

"I just haven't the wit to keep up with the electronic media—all those legal questions of TV and radio rights to reuse what I say," he muttered, half to himself, gazing at the distant wall. "So I just do what the agent says. It's simpler."

It sounded a little strange coming from the once obscure Canadian literature professor, now 61, who has in a decade become one of the most controversial intellectual figures of the 20th century with his writings and theories on the impact of the electronic media on modern civilization.

After that, most of the assembled reporters just stood back again, trying to make organized sense of the rhetoric crashing down on their boggling brains.

"There are no feet in any language except English," he observed. "Rock music comes from the South, you know. Rock is the technology of the big city processed through the English language. It is not possible in any other language."

A bearded young man from the Los Angeles Free Press, who had read and relished every word Mr. McLuhan ever wrote, nodded happily. He asked about puns.

"Ah, yes. Puns. Well, puns are becoming obsolete, certainly. Books are becoming obsolete. The pun is now the form of expression, because puns can condense ideas into images." The youth smiled. "Do you know why the station manager needs small hands?" asked Mr. McLuhan, searching the eager face, a slight smile on his lips.

"Because he needs small hands for station identification." Most people laughed, somebody groaned and a television reporter, frantic to elicit a hard-news comment before his 15-minute quota expired, asked Mr. McLuhan about President Nixon's trip to China.

"China. Yes. Well, the Chinese are audio-tactile people, not at all visual," he mused, obviously uninspired by the

question. "Only Westerners would measure the worth of a thing by sight. The Chinese, for example, buy a jar by feeling it, listening to it, not by looking at it. I've seen them do it."

The reporter started, befuddled, perhaps remembering, too late, that one of the chief tenets of McLuhan theory, after all, is that content in television or any other of our electronic media is altogether irrelevant.

Instead, to Mr. McLuhan, only the form of the media counts, only the way in which societies communicate. The importance of modern technology, the electronic age, is that it has freed mankind from traditional reliance upon the printed word, allowing a return to the oral, tactile experiences of pre-printing-press civilization. As the most famous of all McLuhan aphorisms has it, the media is the message.

But now, Mr. McLuhan was peering sternly at the reporter. "You do know, of course, that we are becoming more like the Orientals? East is changing places with the West? The Western world is going off its visual hook entirely?" He looked like a patient man whose tolerance might have limits.

Somebody ventured the inevitable elementary question anyway. What does it all mean?

Actually, Marshall McLuhan has been struggling to tell us what it all means since 1951, when he published "Mechanical Bride," the first of his many theoretical books describing the impact of communications systems on human development. Now he was mellow enough to capitalize it all again.

First was the prehistoric period, when men relied solely on speech for information. It was an oral-tactile world where tribal relationships were essential merely for survival. Men were involved in their surroundings, extroverted.

Then came the development of the printing press in the 15th century, drastically altering cultural behavior. Man became visually oriented, able to turn inward to become his own solitary being. Tribal structures vanished, as the rigid, linear forms of the printed word ascended, and nationalism replaced tribalism.

Now, with the advent of the electronic age, society is again reverting to its early tribal condition, to reliance upon tactile, aural senses, not the visual. Sensory perceptions are now heightened as never before—and man has become villagers on a global scale.

"I think if man had known what he was getting into 35 years ago, he would have said no to technological progress," conceded the philosopher. "But I personally am not here to solve problems or make judgments. I only want to spot processes. People can do whatever they want with my ideas."

Exhausted by the effort to enlighten, Mr. McLuhan thereupon pleaded a tired back and fled, agilely sidestepping a moist-eyed female who rushed up to confess passionately, "Professor McLuhan, I just think you're God!"

© Los Angeles Times

## PEOPLE: Pickle Packers Pick Kurt Waldheim

Pickle Packers International has picked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for its "Man in the Biggest Pickle" award. The group noted that Waldheim has the biggest pack of pickles anywhere, including sour pickles in the Middle East, Asia and elsewhere. The Pickle Packers, St. Charles, Ill., outfit, sent Waldheim 53 jars of assorted pickles.

Shopkeepers of St. Heller, Jersey, in the Channel Islands, sent a similar group order to several British firms for mousetraps. "There has been a population explosion among the mice and we just don't have enough traps to cope," a spokesman said.

Jazz trumpeter Al Hirt underwent abdominal surgery at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond Wednesday. A spokesman said Hirt's condition was satisfactory, but declined to elaborate on the nature of the surgery performed. Hirt, 50, entered the hospital last week for tests.

"This is the police," said a voice on the telephone to an agricultural cooperative association in Milio, Japan. "We are going to conduct a robbery drill at your office." Two hours later a masked man carrying a shotgun appeared at the association's office and helped himself to 410,000 yen (about \$1,270). He tied up one office girl after a receipt for the money. Several hours later the truth finally dawned—the robbery had been a real holdup. Police said the smooth-talking man apparently took advantage of security alerts set off by a series of recent robberies at farmers' organizations in several parts of Japan.

A claim for \$15 million damages against sex researchers William Masters and his wife, Virginia, filed by George Calvert, was dismissed by a federal judge in St. Louis. Calvert, in seven suits, had charged that the researchers had procured his wife, Barbara, to take part in sexual relations with seven men as part of a treatment for "sexual dysfunction" ("Dysfunction" is the impairment or abnormality of the functioning of an organ.) Dismissal of the suits followed an out-of-court settlement. Lawyers representing both sides declined



Kurt Waldheim

to announce the settlement terms. An original \$2.5-million suit filed by Calvert against the researchers—co-authors of the best-selling "Human Sexual Response" and "Human Sexual Inadequacy"—was dismissed by a federal judge last July on technicality. The original suit, which named nine men as sexual partners of Mrs. Calvert, was taken to the U.S. Court of Appeals. The dismissal of the suits here, which named seven men, voids Calvert's appeal of the earlier suit. In an answer to the original suit, the sex researchers said they never directed and person to have sexual relations with Mrs. Calvert.

Two women—who tried to smuggle a budgeter and two tortoiseshells into Australia in their handbags—were given away by the budgee, a Sydney court was told. It started whistling as they walked through the customs shed at Sydney airport. The women were fined \$200 each.

A superior court in Los Angeles has awarded \$4,550 to Ted Wayne, a circus owner whose elephant was injured in a 1969 traffic accident. Bimbo, a 16-year-old female pachyderm, sustained neck and spinal injuries when a car crashed into the trailer in which she was riding. De Wayne claimed, and Judge Julius Title concurred, that the sum was justified on the grounds that since the accident Bimbo had lost all interest in dancing and water-skiing.

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AMERICAN EXPORT CO., 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862